The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 19.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The Internationalists of New York City are holding meetings nightly.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $382,052,437.

—The corner stone of a new building for the New York *Tribune* will be laid to-day.

—A Convention of the Iron and Steel Association of the United States is called to meet in Philadelphia on February 5th.

—Senators Carpenter and Sherman and Gen. Butler were in conference yesterday, in regard to a new election for Louisiana.

—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* states that Captain Jos. S. Biddle has written a letter declining the nomination for Mayor of that city by the Democratic Convention.

—The report that all of the crew of the ship Panther, wrecked at Tilly Point, Washington Territory, were lost, proves incorrect. They have arrived at Salt River in safety.

—The Louisiana Republican State Central Committee was in session yesterday. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against a new election, as likely to cost the lives of hundreds of colored men in the northern part of the State and the Red river parishes.

—The Secretary of War has submitted for the consideration of the House Committee on Military Affairs a draft calling for the exclusive control of the bridges and roads connecting the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, while allowing free transit to the public consistent with safety, and their use by the Government in connection with the Rock Island route.

—A. G. Renaw, First Vice President of the Howard Association of Memphis, and acting Secretary, was arrested yesterday at the instance of President Longstaff, on a charge of embezzling $3,500 from the association, and was locked up in the station house. Renaw's wife came to President Longstaff yesterday afternoon with $1,200, which she said her husband had taken from the association by failing to account for remittances.

—David A. Gage, Ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, appeared before the Criminal Court yesterday to answer to the indictments for perjury and fraud recently found against him in connection with the defalcation in his office. Leonard Swett, of the counsel for Gage, asked a further postponement of the case on the ground that the preparations for the defense were not yet complete, and also entered a motion to quash the indictments on the ground that there is no law to punish Gage under them. A postponement was granted.

CRIMES.

—The preliminary trial of John E. Corwin for shooting Col. T. N. Stilwell was concluded at Anderson, Ind., yesterday, by the acquittal of Mr. Corwin.

—A. W. Williams and J. K. Moore were committed to the Washington jail yesterday in default of eight thousand dollars, on a charge of robbing the Internal Revenue Bureau of eleven thousand Treasury drafts.

—Henry Ensiein, of Cincinnati, was badly beaten, and robbed of $1,500, on Thursday, on a St. Louis and Indianapolis train, by three three-card monte gamblers, who were permitted to leave the train unmolested.

FOREIGN.

—The Pope is again slightly ill.

—Whitby Abbey, in England, is badly damaged by fire.

—It is rumored that the Carlists have entered Santander, Spain.

—General Sickles, late United States Minister at Madrid, is expected in London at an early day.

—A Paris dispatch says the quarrel between Gambetta and Haentjens has been settled, both parties withdrawing the offensive expressions.

STATE NEWS.

THE people of Clearfield county are talking about building a poor house.

THE next lecture under the auspices of the Mercer Lecture Association will be delivered by Frederick Douglass, February 3d.

TWO youths, named Michael Snyder and Frank Gawlock, were drowned at Bedford on Saturday last by falling through the ice.

AN unknown man was found dead in an unoccupied house near Johnstown on Tuesday. A bottle of whisky lay beside him. He was about sixty-five years old.

ON Tuesday afternoon a miner named Abraham Hoity, while in the act of firing a hole at the Sibley, Old Forge, Scranton, was instantly killed by a fall of top-coal.

A LITTLE girl of four years, named Kelly, residing in Glendon, Northampton county, had a red-hot coal drop down her neck, the other day, and lodged in her clothes. She was playing near the stove at the time, while a member of the family was raking the fire. The child was badly burned.

TRACY COLT, of Meadville, sat up throughout one of the recent very cold nights, in order to discover who was stealing his fire-wood, and was rewarded in the morning by finding out that during his vigil the smart thief had changed his tactics, pried a few boards off the coal bin and made quite a raid on its contents.

YESTERDAY when Johnny Eagle went to deliver a letter at a certain house in Mt. Alto, three women ran out to get the "brief." In the contest which ensued, one of them slipped and fell, and the others came tumbling after. While Johnny was laughing a bull pup caught him by the seat of his pants, and changed his mirth into mourning.—*Miners' Journal.*

AN exchange relates that a gentleman of its town has thoughtfully put his front gate in the parlor, so that his daughter and her young man can swing on it without taking cold during the cold weather. This is a humane suggestion to all fathers. A front gate in the parlor may save a good many dollars that would otherwise be paid out for soothing syrups and cough balsam.

COL. CHILD. W. HAZZARD mustered in Co. K., Tenth Infantry, National Guards of Pennsylvania, at Waynesburg, on the 15th instant. The Light Guards of Monongahela City accompanied Col. Hazzard to Waynesburg, and were treated in the most handsome manner. The new company was organized by Col. Hazzard, assisted by Major Herrington, Capt. J. De V. Hazzard and Lieutenants Bowman and Gregg. Sixty-seven men were enrolled. John M. Kent was elected Captain, John M. Wylie First Lieutenant, and Simon S. Rienchart Second Lieutenant.

THE amount of cheese manufactured at the Allee factory, Crawford county, during the past season was 162,560 lbs and over 2,700 lbs of butter. Butter was only made in September and October, and averaged 32½ cents. During the month of May ten pounds of milk were required to make one pound of cheese, June and July 10.20, August 10 10, September 9.70, October and November, 7.36. Average yield 9.57. The cheese of the different months averaged to the patrons, May 11¾ cts., June 11 cts., July 11 and 11¾ cts., August 12½ cts., September and October 13¾ cts.

ON Tuesday night, according to the *Miners' Journal*, an Ashland young lady arose from her bed in her sleep, walked out of the third story window of her father's residence, and was taken up terribly injured. The unconscious victim of somnambulism is Miss Sallie Garner, daughter of Mr. L. P. Garner. She fell a distance of thirty feet, and had one of her lower limbs broken in three places, besides receiving other injuries. The last accounts she was lying unconscious. It was not known that Miss Garner ever walked in her sleep. The room in which she retired with her sister, Tuesday night, had previously been occupied by a brother who was a sleep walker. To prevent harm while he occupied the room, the window was furnished with iron bars. Some time ago the young ladies were moved to this room, and the bars taken away as useless.

A LAW SUIT came off in Erie last week which was particularly enjoyable to the spectators. Mrs. Cavanaugh was arrested on the instance of Hannah. Hannah was an adopted child of Mrs. C., and the alleged charge was that Mrs. C. had knocked Hannah down with a stick of wood and beat her with a whip. Hannah swore very positively as to the beating, and showed a very badly marked face to prove it. Then Mrs. C.'s little boy said that he saw Hannah scratch her face there with her hands. Then Mrs. C. attempted to explain how she had whipped Hannah for not doing some work. The whip was in the court and Mrs. C. took it to illustrate her words. In her excitement she forgot herself and laid the whip over the shoulders of her counsel, Mr. Allen. The appreciative audience roared with laughter at this practical demonstration of the woman's whipping powers, while the counsel beat a hasty retreat from her immediate vicinity.

OIL ITEMS.

The Mattison well on the McClymond's farm, Petrolia, reached the fourth sand Thursday, and made two good flows with the tools in the hole. The indications are that it will prove good for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty barrels.

The Prentice well on the Dobenspeck farm, Petrolia, put down to third sand, and which was a dry hole, was drilled deeper and Thursday struck a fourth sand. Although it has penetrated it but a few feet, it is doing over one hundred barrels now. This is a very important strike, as it demonstrates conclusively the existence of a fourth sand underlying both the Dobenspeck and Myers farm.

The Patton well, Petrolia, reported as doing five to six hundred barrels, is now, upon the most reliable authority, said to be doing fully one thousand barrels.

Nesbitt & Co.'s well No. 2, on the Patton farm, reached a better sand Thursday, and will go fully one thousand barrels net for the first twenty-fours.

The *Courier* says the advance in oil in Titusville continues, and thinks nothing but a number of enormous strikes can prevent prices from running up from $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel in a short time.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bill to Pay the Bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Passed in the Senate.

Grave Charges Against the Government of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1874.

SENATE.

Conveniences Furnished Emigrants.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of that body giving information as to conveniences furnished emigrants. Laid on the table.

Mississippi River Bridge.

Petitions were presented by Mr. ALLISON from citizens of Dubuque, Gregory, Lansing, New Albion, Clinton, and Harper's Ferry, Iowa, and Brownsville, Minn., asking that the bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton be opened to all railroads desiring to cross the river on it. Referred.

Fort Kearney Military Reservation.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to confirm the title to certain lands purchased on the site of the Fort Kearney military reservation.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal. Placed on the calendar.

Grave Charges Against the District Government.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition asking Congress to appoint a committee to examine into the manner in which the affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia are conducted, and especially those of the Board of Public Works, and the petitioners be allowed to be present by counsel at such investigation.

In presenting the petition, Mr. Thurman said it was signed by respectable people of the District of Columbia, and contained grave charges against the District Government. He did not propose at this time to offer a resolution for the appointment of such committee, but he had been told that evidence would be submitted to sustain the charges, and it would be time enough then to offer a resolution. He thought the petition should be printed, so that the people could see its contents, and, therefore, moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

After discussion, the motion to print was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Abolishing an Office.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Placed on the calendar.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to provide for cheap transportation by way of the great lakes of the Northwest. Referred.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The bill to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river was taken up. The bill directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river in course of excavation, and authorizes that officer to establish such regulations respecting the use of or passage through such channel as he shall deem needful to protect the channel, facilitate excavation, &c., and that any person violating such regulations shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or both.

After discussion, in which it was conceded that the work should be finished and the tow boat monopoly abolished, and the unconstitutionality of the pending measure urged, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Commerce.

Debate on the Finance Resolution.

The regular order being the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, it was called up.

Mr. STEWART spoke of the evils of depreciated currency, and advocated free banking on a gold basis. The issue of any more currency, he contended, would be an evil. No matter how much should be issued, fifty millions or one hundred millions, men would get in debt once more, and another crash would follow. Let a step be taken toward specie payment in time of peace and prosperity. Congress ought not to encourage any speculation by dealing out more money. He thought we could stand efforts towards a return to specie payment now, but if a step be taken backwards, it could not be retraced.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the pending resolution be laid aside informally, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of International Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN objected.

Mr. BAYARD said he hoped no vote would be taken on the financial resolution to-day. He, with other gentlemen, desired to speak, but were not ready to go on to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN said while he was anxious to get the vote of the Senate on the resolution as soon as possible, he had no desire to cut off any debate. As the gentleman from Indiana, Morton, would bring up his privileged question, the Louisiana case, on Monday, he (Sherman) moved that further consideration of the financial resolution be postponed till Tuesday next. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn, it be till Monday next.

Louisville and Portland Canal Bonds.

The bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken up and passed. It provides that the appropriation of March 3, 1873, be continued in full force, and made applicable to the payment of the debts of said canal, and so much as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues, and the principal of the outstanding bonds of the company as they mature; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at their market price, not above par, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States.

The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of said canal and all property, real or personal, of said company, within thirty days from the passage of the act, as the property of the United States, subject, however, to a mortgage or lien on said property in favor of the trustees under said mortgage and the holders of bonds issued under it. The Secretary is authorized to pay the directors for stock held by them, and to cause a full investigation of all receipts and disbursements of the company to be made, and to collect, and if necessary sue for, any money due to or held for the company by the directors or trustees under said mortgage.

The bill also provides that the canal and property appertaining thereto shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States, free of all tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of said canal, and for the present year they shall be at the rate of ten cents per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and five cents per ton on other vessels; and to ascertain what rates will pay the current expenses after the present year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in January in each year, ascertain the expenditures of the previous year, what tolls will probably pay the expenses for the current year, and fix said tolls thus ascertained for the present year.

Coinage.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill authorizing coin to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.

Ship Canal Around Niagara.

Mr. Wright's transportation bill provides for the incorporation of a company (the names of the proposed incorporators are not mentioned) to construct a ship canal around Niagara Falls, the United States Government to endorse the construction bonds to the extent of 80 per cent. of the cost of the undertaking, and to reserve the right to regulate its tolls.

Postoffices.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to inquire whether the last enumeration of the Constitution does not require that all postoffices should either be established by Congress, or that its consent be given after they have been established by the Postmaster General.

Post Route Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the post route bill, the question being on Mr. Pratt's amendment declaring all bridges heretofore or hereafter to be erected over navigable rivers in the United states, or over lakes or outlets of lakes, or over arms of the sea or other bodies of water, and all public roads established or hereafter to be established in the States or territories, and used as public highways, to be post roads, provided no service be ordered on routes until after an examination and report of an agent of the Postoffice Department, and that, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, such service is demanded by the public convenience and necessity.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment and expressed the opinion that it would be delegating the powers of Congress to the Postmaster General. Congress alone had the power to establish postoffices and postroads, and it could not be conferred upon any one.

Mr. HAMLIN opposed the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to insert in line six, after the word "highways," the words "or leading from one town to another, or from one village to another, or from any railroad depot to a town or village." Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Pratt as amended by Mr. Morrill was rejected.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment that from and after June 30, 1874, the transportation in the mails of all bound books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs and general merchandise should be discontinued.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he doubted that the Postmaster General desired the passage of that amendment. Some means should be furnished for sending books throughout the country, and he had been told by the Postmaster General within a few days past that he intended to reduce the postage on books.

Mr. RAMSAY appealed to the gentleman from California (Sargent) to withdraw his amendment. It had always been the practice of the Senate not to put general legislation in the Postal Route bill, and he hoped the amendment would be offered at some other time.

Mr. SARGENT said he would withdraw the amendment, though he had been assured by the Postmaster General that its passage would be acceptable to him.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment that no postoffice should be established on any route named in the bill until after such authority shall be given by Congress. Rejected.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The morning hour was occupied in a call of committees for reports of a private character, which were all referred to the Committee of the Whole.

West Virginia Contested Election.

The House then resumed consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. The discussion was continued until 2 o'clock, when, by a previous arrangement, the House proceeded to the consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia. The only business reported was a bill in reference to the education of the blind of the District, and that, after discussion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. After further discussion, and without coming to a vote, the House adjourned. To-morrow's session will be for general debate.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 23.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced by Mr. Worthington for the repeal of a bill providing for the repeal of all laws allowing second trials; all laws allowing a reservation of cases in District Courts to the Supreme Court; to repeal an act for the allowance of bills of exceptions, except as to such as are granted strictly upon matters of law, and not upon questions of fact; and to allow a Judge trying a jury case to allow an appeal when in his opinion the justice of the case requires an appeal.

A joint resolution for the taxation of dogs was indefinitely postponed.

In the House the following bills were passed: To provide for service on non-residents by publication, and to provide road viewers shall receive two dollars per day, chain carriers one dollar and fifty cents, and surveyors four dollars per day.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to abolish the death penalty; to reduce the toll rates, and exempting persons attending church from toll charges; to provide for a revision of the general laws; to assess the cost of laying and extending water pipes upon the property benefited per front per foot; and to provide for the exemption from taxation of tools and implements of mechanics and laborers to the value of one hundred dollars.

In the Senate the Senate bill fixing the rates of charges for fares and freights on railroads was passed.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The funding bill passed the Senate to day without amendment. The vote was unanimous. The bill and Constitutional amendments will be signed by the Governor, and promulgated in the official Journal on Sunday.

POTTSVILLE.

Meeting of Coal Operators—The Demands of Miners for a Continuance of the Basis of 1873 Agreed to.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 23.—The meeting of coal operators here to-day was large and well attended. The workingmen some days since submitted a note signifying their willingness to give up their demand for circular prices, but insisted on having the basis of 1873 continued. A reply to that was a circular of the operators to the men accepting their proposition, and signifying that they would accept and agreed to pay during 1874 on the basis of 1873. This virtually ends the strike. The usual committees for the management of the coal trade were appointed, and every appearance indicates the immediate resumption of business by the operators.

TITUSVILLE.

A New Era in Steam Power—Trial of a Double Exhausting Steam Engine.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 23.—The trial of Col. E. O. L. Roberts' new double exhausting steam engine at the works of the Titusville Manufacturing Company in this city took place to-day, in the presence of a large number of well-known engineers and experts. It is alleged that this invention will mark a new era in steam power, and that when applied to locomotives and the propellers of ocean steamers, the speed will be increased three-fold, at a diminished cost of fuel. The engine was worked up to a speed of two thousand revolutions per minute, and the test was eminently satisfactory.

WILKESBARRE.

The Miners' Trouble Gradually Quieting Down.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 23.—The indications are that the miners will not insist on an advance over last year's basis, provided steady work be guaranteed them. The operators are still firm, saying they will stand out against a reduction. The probabilities are that the companies will not insist very strongly upon a reduction, and as soon as all repairs are completed or the surplus stock worked off, or coal reaches a higher price, they will say to the men: "You can go to work at last year's wages."

THE GALLOWS.

A Murderer Hanged and Decapitated at the Same Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Marshall Martin was hanged at Martinez to-day for the murder of Valentine Erschler, near Antioch, Canton county. On the scaffold he said the murdered man's wife instigated the murder. She is now in the insane asylum. Martin made a full confession of his part in the crime. When the drop fell his head was entirely severed from the body, which fell lifeless to the ground.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Grangers of Ohio are to have a meeting at Xenia on the 17th of February.

DURING the past season Tiffin has shipped over nine thousand hogs and twenty-three thousand barrels of apples.

JOHN CULL, a lunatic, confined in Hocking county jail, was burned by another insane man, causing his death on the 6th inst.

On the 6th inst., in cleaning out the vault of the Union House, Chillicothe, the decomposed bodies of three infants were discovered. Two were in pillow slips, and one in an iron vessel.

Two young men named Brown and Grier became involved in a quarrel at Warren, Jefferson county, on Monday, resulting in Grier being shot by Brown, and perhaps fatally wounded.

A MAN in Hancock county was chased by a large catamount recently. The animal followed him for about a mile, and it was only for the fleetness of his horse that he escaped being attacked, and perhaps badly injured.

A MAN named McKay, who lived in Brookfield, while on his way from Coalburgh to his home, on Tuesday night, fell from his buggy, and was found lying in the road, dead, on Wednesday morning. We are unable to learn further particulars.

WHILE Henry Walborn was assisting in thrashing at the barn of Mr. Wm. Ramsey, near Polk, Ashland county, on the 31st ult., holding a bag while another man was putting grain in it, he fell dead on the spot where standing. Mr. Walborn was seventy six years old.

WM. FISHER, residing a few miles northwest of Louisville, Stark county, was killed last Saturday by the falling of a roof plate which he was attempting to take off a building. His wife, hearing the crash, rushed out and lifted very hard to release him, but could not, and before help could be secured he expired. He was a worthy citizen, about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and six children with small means of support.

NOTHING has as yet been heard from James Russell and Mrs. Richey, the eloping parties from near Lagrange. Although their departure was unexpected, it appears that the guilty parties had planned this little affair for some time beforehand. Mrs. Richey has had in a great amount of clothes made, running heavy bills, which her late husband now has to pay. She left one day last week for Rochester and was joined at Steubenville by Russell. The parties lived on adjoining farms, near Lagrange.

ON Tuesday night last the barn of Mr. Jacob Hetrick, of South Woodberry, Bedford county, was destroyed by fire, with all the contents. Three horses, three cattle, five hundred bushels of corn, harness, farming utensils, and all the hay, grain, etc., were consumed. Mr. Henry Hetrick, a brother of Jacob, was suspected of having set fire to the barn, and he was arrested, brought to Bedford, and lodged in jail to await trial at February sessions. It is alleged that he has made frequent threats to burn the property of his brother.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New Philadelphia *Democrat* says in the hilly section of the country near the line of the Marietta and Pittsburgh road in Tuscarawas county, a few days since, a little girl was carried off by a bear. She was sitting at the door of her father's residence cracking nuts, when a bear, which had been seen several times lately in that neighborhood, caught her up and carried her off to "parts unknown." There were some men about the house, but they were so terror stricken that they lost all presence of mind. The alarm spread like wildfire, the neighborhood was aroused and started in pursuit, but up to the present writing nothing definite has been ascertained as to the whereabouts of the bear and child.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Another Tilt at the Local Option Laws—German Papers to Share in the State Advertising—The Senate Resolves to do Without "Purdon."

Anderson's Bill for a State Lunatic Hospital—The New Election Law Unanimously Endorsed in the House—Two Busy Bees After a Secretaryship.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1874.

The Governor's Reception

has generally been voted a great success, and as the initial entertainment of the kind for this season, gives promise that the same tact and graceful hospitality which ruled at the receptions last year and made them so universally popular, will hold sway during the present term. The Governor and his estimable consort, seem to thoroughly understand how to manage these affairs, and they are winning as many golden opinions for their success in social life at the Capital as His Excellency wins for his success in a Gubernatorial way.

SENATE.

The Senate met this morning at eleven o'clock.

Local Option.

Mr COOPER (Rep.) of Delaware read in place an act providing for the repeal of all local option laws now in force. It went to the Committee.

Fishing Interests.

Senator MCSHERRY of Adams read an act relative to the pay of Fish Commissioners and providing for the appointment of a permanent officer to be styled a Fish Warden.

A number of bills came up on second reading.

Among them was one making provision for the payment of the expenses attending the investigation into the

Cassville School Scandal.

This is the matter which has been referred to heretofore, where serious charges have been brought against the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Cassville.

Also, an act making provisions for costs in appeals for "railway suits."

Also, an act to validate acts done by corporations before being chartered.

Teachers' Institutes

Mr. GRAHAM presented an act authorizing city and borough superintendents to hold Teachers' Institutes independent of control by County Superintendents. This act was prepared in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City and forwarded to the Allegheny county delegation in the Legislature. The idea is to provide for the holding of institutes more frequently than can be done when the presence of the County Superintendent is required; and also to enable City Superintendents to arrange the time according to the needs of their work.

Legal Holidays and "Notes."

Mr. MCCLURE—An act fixing as legal holidays in each year, January 1, February 22, July 4, December 25 and any election day, or day fixed by proclamation of the President or Governor. The act further provides that commercial paper falling due on any of these days shall be paid on the *succeeding* day.

Couldn't Go It.

The Senate has scotched one jab, and I acknowledge to having made a mistake in expecting they would pass the Purdon Digest resolution to day. It passed, as was noted yesterday, to its third reading, notwithstanding considerable opposition from the best men in the Senate. But to-day, when it came up for final passage, "a reform wave" struck the Senate, and the resolution was voted down by a vote of 16 to 13. This new broom seems to be sweeping pretty clean.

The Advertising Bill.

Mr. BROCKWAY'S advertising bill came up, when

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, offered an amendment to include German newspapers. Agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved to include Welsh papers also. Lost.

Mr. WARMAN offered a further amendment, requiring the publication of the local bill proposed to be offered at least thirty days before, and not more than three months, preceding the time of its introduction. Agreed to.

The bill then went over until another day.

Trustees Confirmed.

The appointments of Drs. D. W. Gross, of Harrisburg, Isreal Green, of Lancaster, J. L. Atlee, of Lancaster, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, were confirmed.

The Agricultural Society.

Mr. DAVIS, an act repealing the act incorporating the State Agricultural Society.

The appointment of Mr. Geo. W. Rankin of Allegheny as Notary Public was confirmed.

Senator WALLACE from the Finance Committee, reported a bill fixing the pay of members of the Legislature.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Mr. OLVIS, from the General Judiciary Committee reported back the election law, substantially as it passed the Senate. The committee had arranged some of the sections and made some verbal and grammatical changes, but otherwise with one exception the bill was left intact. The exception was in changing the time of the meeting of the assessors, from the presence of the County Superintendent is required; and also to enable City Superintendents to arrange the time according to the needs of their work.

Legal Holidays and "Notes."

Mr. MCCLURE—An act fixing as legal holidays in each year, January 1, February 22, July 4, December 25 and any election day, or day fixed by proclamation of the President or Governor. The act further provides that commercial paper falling due on any of these days shall be paid on the *succeeding* day.

Couldn't Go It.

The Senate has scotched one jab, and I acknowledge to having made a mistake in expecting they would pass the Purdon Digest resolution to day. It passed, as was noted yesterday, to its third reading, notwithstanding considerable opposition from the best men in the Senate. But to-day, when it came up for final passage, "a reform wave" struck the Senate, and the resolution was voted down by a vote of 16 to 13. This new broom seems to be sweeping pretty clean.

The Advertising Bill.

Mr. BROCKWAY'S advertising bill came up, when

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, offered an amendment to include German newspapers. Agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved to include Welsh papers also. Lost.

Mr. WARMAN offered a further amendment, requiring the publication of the local bill proposed to be offered at least thirty days before, and not more than three months, preceding the time of its introduction. Agreed to.

The bill then went over until another day.

Trustees Confirmed.

The appointments of Drs. D. W. Gross, of Harrisburg, Isreal Green, of Lancaster, J. L. Atlee, of Lancaster, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, were confirmed.

The Agricultural Society.

Mr. DAVIS, an act repealing the act incorporating the State Agricultural Society.

The appointments of Mr. Geo. W. Rankin of Allegheny as Notary Public was confirmed.

Senator WALLACE from the Finance Committee, reported a bill fixing the pay of members of the Legislature.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Mr. OLVIS, from the General Judiciary Committee reported back the election law, substantially as it passed the Senate. The committee had arranged some of the sections and made some verbal and grammatical changes, but otherwise with one exception the bill was left intact. The exception was in changing the time of the meeting of the assessors, from five days preceding the election and between the hours of 9 A. M. and 10 P. M. to three days preceding the election, and requiring sessions only between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and from 6 to 9 P. M. It was thought that the original section made the work too onerous for the assessors.

The bill as so reported passed to second reading unanimously.

Adjourned.

Homeopathic Insane Hospital.

The act introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, in relation to the Homœpathic Hospital for the Insane, provides in—

SECTION 1. That the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners to select a site and build an hospital for the insane, to be exclusively treated by the homœpathic system of medicine. They shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 2. They shall select, within ninety days of their appointment, a tract of land not less than two hundred and fifty acres, of easy access by railroad, the purchase to be approved by the Governor.

SEC. 3. The Homœopathic Medical Society shall prepare a plan of buildings, and appoint a medical Superintendent.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall fix all salaries.

SEC. 5. Appropriates $50,000 to enable the Commissioners to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. They shall erect said building as early as possible, compatible with the skillful execution of the same, and make report to the Board of Public Charities of the amount of money expended, and progress made in the erection of the buildings.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Col. Robert B. Beath, Surveyor General, and Thomas J. Bigham, Commissioner of Statistics, are spoken of as prominent candidates for the Secretaryship of Internal Affairs. This office is created by the New Constitution, which provides that "the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as may be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State, as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make reports to the General Assembly."

The term of office is fixed at four years, and he is to be chosen by the people at a general election.

The office is a sort of consolidation of that of the Commissioner of Statistics and the Surveyor General, and the gentlemen now holding those offices naturally come up first as candidates for the new position. ARCTIC.

TEXAS.

Election Proclamation.

AUSTIN, January 23.—The Governor has issued a proclamation for holding elections on the 17th of February to fill vacancies in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Districts.

Celebrating the Victory.

The Travis Rifles met at the armory in full dress uniform, and marched to the Capital building, where two Gatlin guns were in position. One hundred and two guns were fired in honor of the great success and free government. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were called for, and responded in addresses. There was a large attendance. Governor Coke said: "I thank you for the honor you have done me as the representative of a free government in Texas in the demonstration you are showing, that your hearts and souls are in unison with the great heart of the people of Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine, and from the Mountains to the Gulf. Joy unspeakable is welling up from the peoples' hearts because free government, the right of local self-government, which has been suppressed here for, lo, these many years, has at length aroused itself."

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····A regular meeting of City Councils will be held on Monday.

····The Ancient Order of Hibernians have hired two halls for use on St. Patrick's day.

····Levi Roach was released from jail yesterday under the provisions of the insolvent law.

····The recent shipments of coal to Southern ports is attributed to the want of money among the operators.

····The Westmoreland county miners will meet in Convention at the Bovard House in Greensburg, on the 31st inst.

····The fare on the Ormsby passenger railway has been reduced to five cents, and other lines would increase in popularity by following suit.

····A tree was blown down on Bidwell street, Allegheny, near Sheffield, yesterday, and in falling knocked off part of the cornice of a house.

····The Annual "Art Reception" of the School of Design will be held on Monday evening, 26th inst., at the rooms, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

····Hymen will claim a couple of victims in the Allegheny Poor House next week—a couple of middle age, and quiet habits, whom the shafts of the arrowy cupid have fatally pierced.

····A hearing will come off on Tuesday before Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side, in the case of Willie Butler, who stabbed a lad named Kapham, in a fight they got into at McKee's glass house on Thursday.

····John P. Moses of Beck's Mills, Pa., publishes a card in the Monongahela *Republican* offering to bet $200 that he can chop more wood in a given time than any other man in the United States. Now is the chance for some enterprising young ruralist.

····At an election of officers of the Central Passenger railway, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen: President—E. P. Jones; Secretary—Chas. P. Duff; Superintendent—W. H. Hagan. The Superintendent presented a report for eleven months of 1873, showing the following: Receipts, $24,032 04; expenditures, $17,848 42.

····Burglars have been annoying the disciples of Esculaplus in Allegheny lately. They have paid their visits to Dr. Kerr's office, taking off $40 in cash, Dr. Rigg's, carrying off clothing, and Dr. B. B. Smith's, taking away clothing. The doctors are considering whether a lead pill would not be the right dose for the miscreants.

····Landlords who refuse to reduce rents in proportion to the reduction in wages, are commencing to place "To-lets" on their houses. People cannot afford to pay the exorbitant charges for houses that have heretofore prevailed, and are moving into the suburbs. A word to the wise owners of tenement houses should be sufficient.

····The new Hook and Ladder truck for the McKeesport Protection Hose, Hook and Ladder Company has been completed, and will be shipped home on Monday. It cost $1,500, $1,000 of which has been raised directly by the company, and the other voted by the town. It is substantial, but light and well made, and admirably adapted to the purpose.

····Complaint has been made because the Road Commissioner does not place a crossing on Center avenue at Neville and Craig streets. We are authoritatively informed that that official has no authority to make such an improvement until it is ordered by the Road Committee, and also that crossings are not put down on streets that have not been paved.

····Hugh Atchison is charged by John F. Edmundson, Esq., with obtaining from him five dollars under false pretense, by representing that a client of his was in the South Side lockup, and it would take that amount additional of cash in his possession to get him out. Atchison replies in jail to theorize upon the unhappiness of this life and the sad reverses of fortune, which put a man behind bars for a slight discrepancy financially.

····The war of the sects is rocking the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny, with fearful violence. It seems the old Chaplain in the Poor House, has other engagements which will prevent him from serving next year, and the Board wish a member who that pretty fairly represents all the denominations cannot fix upon a compromise clergyman. At last accounts the conflict was still raging.

····Yesterday letters of administration were granted on the estate of the late John S. Stewart, who was killed at Brinton, a short time since, by being run over by a train. Mr. Stewart was a member of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co. The administrators are Mrs. Eliza Jane Stewart, Charles A. Stewart and Anthony Lewis, and the bonds filed aggregate $80,000, which is for the personal property alone, and is double the amount of the personal property, as required by law.

PERSONAL.

***Henry Jones, our representative grocer, is now in New York, completing his already large stock for his model store, the Central Tea House.

***Mayor Blackmore, notwithstanding his sickness and inability to leave the house is pestered by applicants for positions on the police force.

***A Harrisburg correspondent says: "Mr. Samuel S. Bigler, brother of the Ex-Governor was present at the Governor's reception. He remarked, on seeing Senator Anderson's children that it began to make him feel old. When their grandfather, George Dorsie, was a Senator here, he brought his little daughter with him and she was a great pet with all of us. Now she is here as the wife of a Senator, and with her daughters."

Central Tea House.—Cash a Specialty.

We are now receiving shipments of our own Flour, which we are selling at the following prices, quality unequalled:

New Crop, per sack	$1.90
Central Valley, per sack	2 00
Central Valley Mills, per sack	2 40
New Crop, per barrel	8 00
New Buckwheat, per barrel	8 00
Central Valley, per barrel	9 50

Call and examine prices and goods.

HENRY JONES,
205 Wylie avenue.

Pittsburgh's Favorite No. 53.

Why? Because at No. 53 Smithfield street is the Merchant Tailoring House of B. Tiegel, who is as great a favorite in his line as Maggie Mitchell is to opera goers. And for the same reason, because as she is a proficient in her art, so is Tiegel in his, and will make you a suit as neatly-fitting and as elegant in every respect as can be had East, West or anywhere else.

N. B.

That right in the heart of fashionable promenade and shopping at No. 45 Fifth avenue is the Book and Periodical Depot of Messrs. Gilfillen[sic]ny & Hess, where you can procure books of amusement or instruction, and all the current literature of the country at prices fair and reasonable. Call and secure your reading matter for home entertainment.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Rotter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ WYLIE AVENUE M. E CHURCH.—The usual services will be held at this church on MORROW, the pastor, W. S. LANSFORD. 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ RELIGIOUS

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$ 8 00
Do. For six months.....4 00
Do. For three months.....2 00
Do. For one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

WE SUPPOSE the smart little paragraphs in the *Post*, referring to the GAZETTE, mean, that it would like to receive some notice from us. We hope it is now satisfied.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S speech in the Senate on the currency question was simply a verbal defense of the policy that characterized his administration of the Treasury Department. We have a high estimate of Boutwell's ability and honesty, but think that the very facts he brought forward to sustain the idea that our financial system is a good one, can be carried farther, and made to support the claim for an increase of currency.

THE MARRIAGE of the English Duke of Edinburgh and the Russian Princess Maria Alexandrovitch, took place yesterday, in St. Peterasburg, amid much enthusiasm. If we may trust current report, this is one of the few royal marriages that are the result of affection, and that are agreeable in diplomatic as well as court circles. In St. Petersburg a holiday was given, and the wedding ceremonies and procession were witnessed by vast crowds. In England, expressions of satisfaction were general. It is not always the case that royal marriages control political events, but so far as they do, this marriage will serve to bind England and Russia in closer friendship than has heretofore existed. It will be remembered in this connection, that the Grand Duke, the eldest son of the Czar, and the Prince of Wales married sisters.

IT WILL be remembered that the vote in the House, favorable to currency expansion, was 135 to 98. The Philadelphia *Ledger* localizes this vote, geographically, as follows: "North and east of Pennsylvania, almost unanimously against more currency; the same on the Pacific coast; Pennsylvania divided; the Western States largely in favor of currency, and some of them unanimous; the States, except Maryland, Arkansas, and Texas, largely in favor, and some of them unanimous or nearly so. So the question of currency divides Congress on geographical lines, as the tariff and other questions used to in former times." Assuming that the vote fairly expresses the sentiments prevailing in the sections referred to, the above clearly illustrates the nature of this contest. The money aggregating and money lending parts of the country wish to limit the currency. The agricultural and manufacturing regions, the sources of wealth and growth wish to expand it. Could a stronger argument in behalf of an increase be framed? Must those who are engaged in *producing wealth* be forever subject to those who *consume the wealth* of the country. This is the question in a nutshell. So long as we have an insufficient currency, so long must high rates of interest prevail, and those who till the soil, manufacture, and develop mines be subject to capitalists.

WE like modesty—it is always so innocent and truthful. We admire it the more, when it appears in editorial garb, in a newspaper famed for its possession, and in connection with allusions to well-known and superior virtues. We have always noticed that if there is one thing more than another that our good neighbor the *Dispatch* is celebrated for, it is "influence." It is impelled by an irresistible law, to refer to this, when expectant candidates are thought to be "around." At other times, its well-known modesty keeps it silent on the subject. All this apropos of its belief, mildly expressed, "that this journal possesses enough influence with the people to accomplish the utter rout of bad or incompetent candidates—no matter by whom backed or supported." We have a few memories on this subject. There was Walton, in his candidacy for the Legislature, backed up by the *Dispatch*. If he was elected we never knew it. There was Anderson, who, when first a candidate for the State Senate was the recipient of the adverse "influence" of our cotemporary. Of course, he ought to have been defeated. Our belief is that, he ran fully up to his ticket. There was Gross, championed by the *Dispatch* for the Mayoralty nomination. If he succeeded, we were not informed of the fact. The innocent paragraph we have quoted, ought to be correct, but it inspires many curious memories. Still, we are gratified that our cotemporary speaks out strongly in behalf of good candidates. Let us say, badinage aside, that this is the proper view to take, and it merely expresses what is a fact, as regards this city. The people are in earnest for good candidates, and any others will certainly be defeated.

PAREPA ROSA.

The sudden death of the famous cantatrice, Madame Parepa Rosa, in London, will be deeply regretted by all who delight in good music. She is well remembered by all opera goers in the country as one of the best singers known to the concert or operatic stage. She was possessed of a sweet and powerful voice, her presence was majestic and queenly, and her character was pure and good. She thus commanded the admiration and respect of those who heard her, and esteem and love of those who knew her. Her death will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of admiring friends.

Her career as a musical artiste has been brilliant and successful from the very first. As Parepa, before her marriage to Carl Rosa, she had won a noble reputation, and this she retained to the close of her career. Her place in the musical world was different from that of Nilsson, or Carlotta Patti, but was, without doubt, equally prominent and successful. She relied less on managerial influence than merit, and well earned popularity among the people; and she never failed to attract large houses. With the development of English Opera she formed a company, and made a successful tour of the country. Later, she visited Europe, proceeding as far as Egypt, where she sang in the opera house of the Khedive at Cairo, winning applause, and receiving rich presents from the Khedive. She was on her way toward this country, and was engaged in making up a company in English opera for the United States. Wachtel and Adelaide Phillips had already been engaged.

She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is of Scotch descent, on the maternal side. Her most remarkable display of vocal compass was in the Coliseum, Boston, during the Jubilee, her voice filling that immense building. We regard her death as a loss to the world, her music and influence tending to the benefit and elevation of the race.

BE CAREFUL.

We sincerely hope, for the sake of harmony and success, that a first-class ticket will be nominated, for the charter election; and that the Executive Committee, which meets to-day, will do nothing to prevent a free and full expression of the people, in determining this choice. We do not want a "set-up" ticket, be it good or bad. The popular mind, just now, is too sensitive for any operations to be practiced that are not entirely fair. We are anxious, not merely for the immediate success of the party, but for its future strength and control. Knowing the people to be in a mood not to be mistreated in any way, we are solicitous that a first class ticket be put up—one that shall meet the commendation of all, and receive the hearty support of the party.

It should be remembered that we are just through a struggle over the new Constitution that was quite animated. The people declared, by their votes for this that they desired purity in elections, and the honest management of the offices. In Philadelphia this feeling is carried so far, as to involve distrust of party nominations. Two of the leading papers of that city are out in opposition to the tickets nominated, for the express reason that the nominees represent *parties*. Says the *Ledger:* "The nominees of the two party organizations for Mayor are subject to the one exception, viz: That they are party nominations. Mayor Stokely has shown himself to be a good executive officer in nearly all matters wherein he has followed his own impulses, free from the mischievous intervention of "party obligations." He has done good service in putting a strong check upon the lottery and policy men and the gamblers; he has done good service in ridding the streets of the swarms of thieving vagrants and professional beggars who used to issue from the low dens down town and up town. In these, as well as in other respects not mentioned, he has been a good officer. To this just praise there is at least one offset to be made. As a party nominee, he continues to be subject to the demands of 'party obligation;' and what this means in the police force we all know. Captain James S. Biddle, his Democratic opponent, who is a man of approved business ability and of unblemished reputation as a citizen, and who in all probability would make a good Mayor, is placed before the public in a party point of view in precisely the same position as Mayor Stokely—nominated by a party organization." The *Press* takes the same view: "Between the two the great dominant idea of a non-partisan municipal government seems to have been entirely ignored, each representing a party and both forgetting the people. That people, everywhere silent and powerful, has not yet spoken. The Republican party and the Democratic party in this struggle are, compared to the people, as little rivers to the ocean. Neither touches nor reaches popular sentiment. The triumph of either is the triumph of a partisan policy. Both forget that the reforms of the new Constitution constitute a living obligation that these reforms are not forgotten and must be fulfilled, and that no candidate pledged to any one party can rigidly carry them into effect."

We quote what is said above to show the drift of view, but also to express our disapproval of the policy suggested. Practically, local reformatory movements, outside of existing party organizations, have been a failure. In the nature of the case, this is likely to be so. Men of positive convictions are likely to affiliate with party organizations; and in order to give efficiency to such convictions at important periods, it is essential that party organization be kept up. This much is clear. And it is not to be expected, in the present condition of humanity, that organizations that fight out State and National campaigns, should ignore municipal elections. Still further, the same principle, that of community of interest, which leads to the idea of abandoning party organization at municipal elections, applies just as forcibly to State and National campaigns. The idea is only broadened, not changed.

Our observation is, that a man who has not strength of principle sufficient to ally him with a political party, is not particularly worthy of any office whatever. If selfishness or disappointment leads him to abandon a party organization, he is none the more to be commended. In brief, we do not believe in going outside of parties to purify public morals. It can, as a rule, be better done inside. And there are as many scamps and dullards outside parties as inside. The misfortune is, that in reforms, stupidly good men are apt to come to the front.

But all this does not change the fact that just now, the people *demand* good nominations, and are determined to have them. There are thousands who are weary of the struggle at the primaries who, right or wrong, will defeat bad nominations at the polls. They know that they can do it there. We have the clearest conviction that of all periods, they are determined, in this city and now, to do this very thing. We do not commend it, but state it as a fact, that must be noticed and heeded. With this fact before us, we insist upon it that good nominations must be openly and fairly made. Be careful.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

We desire to correct a mistake which many of our citizens have committed in relation to this institution, and the gift of $100,000 to it July 1, 1871. At that time, one of our citizens, whose name requires no mention, a generous friend to the University as well as to nearly every other good cause, gave to it $100,000 in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, the interest on which it should have for three years, at which time the principal should be the property of the University, on condition that before that time an additional $100,000 should be subscribed for the same purpose. When the value of these bonds depreciated, the donor announced to the Executive Committee of the Board his intention and readiness to substitute money for the bonds at the expiration of the three years, and sooner if the condition of the gift should be complied with, and in the meantime to pay the full interest regularly, which he has done. This announcement, at his request, was entered on the minutes of the Executive Committee. The University, it will be seen, has not, as many have supposed, lost a dollar by the N. P. R. R. It remains to be seen whether it shall lose the $100,000 in consequence of the failure of our people to subscribe the additional $100,000. This $100,000 must be subscribed before July 1, 1874. Three subscriptions towards the object have already been secured. It should be said that no subscription is payable except on condition of the obtaining of the full sum, and in that case, until next July; and also, that, as it is income that is wanted, notes with semi-annual interest will be received.

Have our citizens sufficient interest in higher education to contribute this sum? The advantage of a large and well appointed University, with full provision for the different departments of the sciences, arts and professions, should be evident to all. Multitudes of our youth can thus be educated, who never could be sent to a distant institution. Every department of education, all our manufacturing interests, and all our professions, will be benefited by such an institution. Much has already been done through the liberality of a few. Will not our citizens, with their million or mite, contribute to the immediate object, and so far aid in such an endowment, as a large University in our city demands?

A PROTEST.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Trifles are like feathers in the atmosphere; they show which way the wind blows. The disposition manifested to expend a spurious sort of humor at the expense of sundry anecdotes of Washington, proves either that his character is appreciated at a very low figure by the makers of the jokes, or that it is presumed the masses of newspaper readers regard him as an old fogy, far gone out of fashion. The story of the little hatchet, which has impressed upon many a childish mind an indelible impression of the nobility of courage and truthfulness, and thus helped to form a noble character for life, has become the victim of half the paragraphists in the country; whose silly jokes have doubtless conveyed to many a young mind the idea that truthfulness is rather food for a stupid jest, than to be imitated by the boys of this progressive age.

Poor Parson Weems, who so proudly writes himself "Rector of Mt. Vernon Parish," is vividly charged with telling a lie, in order to illustrate the beauties of truth; and I observe an eastern paper even goes so far as to charge, that the opening paragraph of his Life of Washington, relates an incident which only existed in author's imagination. Every American boy remembers it—"Ah gentlemen," exclaimed Bonaparte—it was just as he was about to embark for Egypt, two young Americans happened at Toulon, &c. The sensational editor of the *N. Y. Sun*, would have us blot from our memories Bonaparte's pithy eulogy on Washington, and denies that any such occurrence happened.

If John Howard Payne has any descendants living, one of them could probably assure Mr. Dana that the very paragraph upon which he endeavors to cast discredit is taken from a letter of John Howard Payne, written from Toulon in 1793, giving an account of his introduction to Bonaparte. I do not regard anything relating to Washington as too trivial to be rescued from triflers, or from those who would falsify history merely to point a sensational paragraph. AMERICUS.

CHANG AND ENG.

Psychological View on the Deaths of the Siamese Twins—A Doctor's Opinion on their Separate Individualities.

Few stranger phenomena have occurred in our days than the curious freak of nature which attached Chang to Eng. They have been gathered to their father now, and the psychological discussions which their extraordinary connection gave rise to are again renewed by the manner of their deaths—a death which no ordinary mortal certainly could envy. That Eng should have objected to carry Chang's corpse on his back no one at all can be surprised at. The question of their mental constitution is, however, the matter which will long agitate alike the gossiping world and scientific circles. Mind, of course, can be resolved into nothing more fundamental than itself. The individual facts pointed to by this case largely circumscribe human experience. There was so little community of nature between Chang and Eng that to many it long since became evident that they had no common mind. No more comprehensive term than mind can be used; but this strange death of the Siamese Twins brings the individual fact of two persons being tied together for half a century in bold relief before the world.

The *Herald* reporter called on several distinguished surgeons with a view of ascertaining what they thought of the deceased couple who had been united in other bonds than those of matrimony. Several of these well known physicians had evidently not considered the interesting case of Chang and Eng, being, evidently, very much engaged with their own business—the recent fogs and abnormal changes in temperature being largely favorable to the practice of physicians.

Dr. Willard Parker, however, entered into the discussion of the question with the gusto one would expect from a scientific man. He dismissed at once the idea so prevalent that these two remarkable and afflicted characters possessed but one soul.

Reporter—Dr. Parker, ought not the ligature which united these twins have been cut long since?

Dr. Parker—The thing, I firmly believe, might have been done; but these men ran their own course, and, instead of thinking of this difficulty that seems to oppress your mind, they were bent on making money, and so determined were they on making money that they never put themselves nearer to surgeons than they did to the general public.

Reporter—You don't believe that death would have ensued if the tie between those poor fellows had been severed?

Dr. Parker—Certainly not. Both eat what they liked; they had their meals at separate times. There was nothing in common between them but the band which tied them together. Of course, the circulation of blood was common to the two.

Reporter—Then how did one live for two hours after the other died.

Dr. Parker—Ah! that is the trouble now. There is something in this case which will give larger subject of discussion than all the idealities of Berkeley. The great Irish philosopher dealt with thoughts and feelings. Here we are face and face to facts. Chang and Eng are reported to have been slave drivers.

Reporter—Oh! when men who were like you and me, doctor, kept their slaves the peculiar institution was recognized and the Siamese Twins cannot be largely blamed on that score in those days.

Dr. Parker—Well, they know now how it is themselves. They made their fortune by an accident—one of those accidents which sometimes startle the world.

The learned surgeon stated his belief in the view that the scientific world would make as much of the deceased Siamese ligature as Chang and Eng made of it, and the reporter withdrew.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The O'Reilly Triplets.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of Friday appears a brief notice of the celebrated tripie birth of the O'Reilly's. There are few facts more thoroughly authenticated and less known outside of the profession. While your correspondent is generally correct about the date of birth (and death) of those Irish boys, he has yet fallen into one or two errors of minor importance. I will venture to set him right in a few instances. Mrs. O'Reilly lived not in Poyntzpass, but in Longhadyan; I think she or her husband was engaged in opening and closing locks on a canal that passed from Neagh to Newry. Mr. Finey was lord of the soil, and through his efforts, as I understood, a small pension was given the fertile mother of the Ulstonian offspring. An anecdote of Abernethy, (not quite free from his customary profanity), is familiar to the profession, and turns, as might be looked for, upon Irish fecundity. The remarks of Mrs. O'Reilly is worthy of note. To Abernethy's good humored observation about supply and demand, she replied: "Ah! doctor, *a dozen of them* would be welcome any day they were Abernethy.!"

The books have much, professionally, about this extraordinary case, and yet little is known of it to even well-informed readers. We have among us distinguished men born in or near Poyntzpass, and a sketch of the O'Reillys from their pencil would have now more than a passing interest.

The profession will look, of course, for their view of the phenomenon, into Stokes, Graves, Crampton, &c. J. G.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

LAST year there matriculated, in Heidelberg University, 803 students, of which number 32 were from North America and 17 from Britain.

MRS. WEBSTER, who has practiced medicine successfully for several years in New Bedford, Mass., has been appointed Professor of Hygiene and physician of Vassar College, in place of Prof. Avery, resigned.

IN spite of the success of the experiment of excluding corporal punishment in the Chicago schools, the Board of Education of that city recently decided not to abolish it formally and legally. The chief argument seemed to be that, corporal punishment being forbidden, suspension was the only resort, and this, becoming too general, was disastrous. The law prohibiting whipping was lost by two votes.

THE Boston *Globe* thinks that all the School Committee of that city wants to do about the admission of women to the Board is to proceed strictly in accordance with the law without considering at all the competency of woman for the duties of the committee, or the expediency in the abstract of employing their services. In order to occupy sure ground it will be necessary for the committee to deny the ladies admission to their seats, in order that the case may be taken to a competent court, and the legality of the election formally passed upon.

THE Boston *Transcript* sensibly suggests that teachers should be required by school committees and superintendents to utilize the centennial anniversaries, now opening upon us and to continue for some years, by arranging for every day, marked by an event in the last century, an exercise based on that event. "The tea party," it says, "though possessed of rare elements for social and popular recognition, was not a more marked affair, historically considered, than a score of others, whose recurring dates will be seized upon by educators everywhere who feel the extreme difficulty of impressing past events, remote or recent, with present vitality. Try, for instance, some bright boy twelve or fifteen years old, and see what muddled notions he has of the rebellion and the death of Lincoln. But the child a little older, who remembers the wild excitements incident to Lee's surrender, can tell all about that. The senses were first impressed and thus the imagination and intelligence."

CONSIDERING the question why women teachers are paid less than men, the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says that, "Professions are paid with considerable reference to the cost of the training which is required to fit people to exercise them. The doctor, lawyer, minister, invest in their education an amount of capital on which they not unreasonably expect to get a fair interest in fees or salary. Applying this rule to the question of the comparative salaries of women and men teachers, we find it goes part way at least to justify the difference. As a rule, men can't get schools unless they can show a college diploma. Women teachers, on the contrary, are not required to be college graduates, but go at once from the academy or comparatively inexpensive normal school to their charges. A college course in these days costs from $2,000 to $4,000. Thus at once we see that the man who takes to school teaching has got to get a salary which shall be a return on a much larger investment for education, than his lady assistant or colleague."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE police force of Boston is to be increased to six hundred and fifty men.

A LADY in Glasgow, Scotland, has sued a hair-dresser for $60 for cutting her hair too short.

EACH West Point cadet costs the country $8,000 by the time he is fit to take his place on the active list.

NINETY-FIVE pairs of twins and one collection of triplets were added to the population of Chicago last year.

JAMES B. KUSCHMAN, letter carrier of Richmond, Va., was arrested yesterday for robbing the mails, and was released on bail.

IT is estimated that there are 150,000,000 railroad ties in use in the United States, that it would require 750,000 acres of well timbered land to produce the supply.

JOSEPH HOFFIECHER, who headed the New York Tenth ward Arbieter Union during the recent demonstration of working men in Tompkin's Square, has been sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A LEWISTOWN (Me.) factory illuminates itself with gas from five-cent-a-gallon-naphtha. The local papers unanimously spell the explosive "naptha," in allusion, perhaps, to its probable connection with the nap that knows no waking.

THE Geaewy B. Lamar Importing and Exporting Company of Georgia have brought suit against Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, to recover the value of 598 bales of upland cotton unlawfully seized and sold during the war.

SINCLAIR ABBOTT, who was some weeks since convicted for the murder of Mr. Grass at Charleston, West Virginia, in 1862, secured a stay of forty days, and his lawyers hope to get him a new trial. A move to that end is now being made in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

A VIRGINIAN, writing from Georgia, says that the Southern people are not half poor enough for their own good yet. They have'n learned that in order to prosper they must go to work with their own hands; but as soon as they are reduced to absolute want and are obliged to do something for themselves, the tide will turn in their favor.

THE old arm-chair which was used by Horace Greeley for so many years in his sanctum in the *Tribune* office, seated in which he wrote his last published utterances, is now in the possession of Mr. Thos. N. Rooker, of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the *Tribune* Association. The chair is battered with age and hard service, but it is cherished as an interesting relic.

ACCORDING to a recent statement, the people of Holland are the largest consumers of coffee in the world, and next to them the Belgians. In England, the annual consumption of coffee by each person is one and one-eighth pounds; in France, two and one-half; in Germany, four; in Denmark, five and one-half; in Switzerland, six; in the United States, seven: in Belgium, eight and one half; in Holland, ten and one-half.

THE Grangers in California have already undertaken a grand scheme for fertilizing nearly two millions of acres of land in that State by means of a canal to cost thirteen millions of dollars. As a matter of course the Legislature is to be asked to supply the money. All this may be very well, but it seems a little remarkable that with half a continent waiting for emigration it should be necessary already to reclaim waste lands on the Pacific slope by the aid of the public money.

A LADY writer says: We put on our silks and laces, and turn our backs upon our kitchens, as if they were not places for human beings to spend any time in, leaving to the poor, ignorant creatures who are obliged to stay there to provide for the physical wants of our families. I hold that if the ladies would study housekeeping and cooking in all their details as thoroughly as their husbands study law, medicine and bookkeeping, or any other occupation they expect to follow, we should soon see a different state of affairs in the domestic department.

A DOG that gets all he wants eats as much as a man. He ought to be what he is called—the most faithful of animals. Faithfulness was never so easy to give and so richly repaid. We lodge and feed the currish multitude and take the wag of a tail in full pay. Elsewhere the dog is made to work. In Germany, he drags innumerable carts, aided by the woman who is harnessed with him. He is the washerwoman's, the seamstress', the scavengers' steed. It is not desirable to turn women here into beasts of burden, but the other part of the arrangement is an admirable one. Why not make our dogs pay their way and utilize canine as well as equine pulling power?

A PAPER recently appeared in a German magazine, showing not only that the sap does not freeze in trees and plants which live through hard winters, but also the reason why it does not freeze. The writer says that though it is true water, as we generally see and understand it, freezes at thirty-two degrees, it does not do so when its particles are finely divided. Tropical plants have large cells, and these are the ones in which the sap freezes; but in plants with very small cells in which the liquid particles are finely divided, there is no freezing of the liquids until after the structure has received injury of some sort. This is true, he says, of insects and insect pupæ.

THE dagger with which Ravaillac assassinated Henry IV. of France, was, according to the *Figaro*, recently brought into public notice in Paris in a very curious way. The knife was regarded as a great curiosity, and valued accordingly. In course of time, after passing through the hands of various owners, it came into the possession of a young student, living in mere poverty in the Rue des Acacias in Paris. He tried several times to sell the knife, but the price demanded, $400, was too large, and could not find a customer. A few weeks ago he found himself absolutely without food, and, in a fit of desperation, stabbed himself with the knife. The rusty weapon, made only a slight wound, from which he soon recovered. The knife had in the meantime been seized by the police, and has been placed by them in one of their offices.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Presque Isle iron-works, in Erie, have started up again.

A NEW iron furnace is to be built at Sheridan, Lebanon county, Pa.

THE new car works at Huntingdon, Pa., already employ 80 men, and this force is to be increased.

THE new plate and sheet mill at New Castle will resume next week, after a rest commencing with the holidays.

MILWAUKEE capitalists are organizing an iron company to operate at Ogden, Utah, with a capital of $250,000, of which $170,000 has already been subscribed.

THE Carlisle furnace at Boiling Springs, Pa., was built in 1771, and rebuilt 21 years afterwards. It makes charcoal iron for ordnance, boiler plates, &c. The blast is driven by water power.

THE Benwood Iron Works Company have blown in their re-built furnace at Martin's Ferry, and started her, as we trust, on another long and successful run. Her last run lasted three years and a month and was altogether the most satisfactory run to the company that she ever made. Great care has been exercised in rebuilding her this time, and equally as great care will no doubt be exercised in blowing her in. She has commenced by blowing only a pound and a half.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE Reliance iron works, Milwaukee, give employment to 400 hands. The machinery in the works consists of 18 power lathes, 2 hand lathes, 4 power wood lathes, 7 iron planers, 3 wood planing machines, 2 gig saws, 1 shaping machine, 8 iron and 2 2 portable drilling machines, 1 gear cutter, 2 milling machines, 1 slatting machine, 2 iron boring mills, 1 cutting-off machine, 3 bolt cutters, 4 iron punch, 2 steam hammers, 2 steam cranes, 15 hand power cranes, 1 twenty ton traveling crane, 4 rotary blowers, 5 cupolas, 5 boilers and 5 steam engines.

ANTIETAM furnace, at Sharpsburg, Md., is 20x11 feet, double lined, and can be enlarged to 14 feet at boshes; the fuel used is coke made from Cumberland coal; capacity 100 tons per week. Water power is employed, which is ample for two furnaces. The furnace had been in blast three years up till last September, when it was brought to a termination in consequence of the washing out of the dam by a flood—dam now built. The furnace is now fitted up substantially, and there is added an improved modern hot-oven. Will go into blast again in February.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 50.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schiebeta, Christopher Zeig.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES—ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES.

Imported	Dublin Porte.
	English Porter and
direct	Brown Stout;
	Also,
by	Old Cognac Brandy,
	Fine Old Rye Whisky,
	Port Wine,
JOSEPH BROWNE.	Sherry Wine,
	Old Jamaica Rum.

Remember the place,
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

PERSONAL.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is said to occupy the identical room on the Isle of St. Marguerite in which the man with the iron mask was confined for so many years.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* notes that it is a somewhat singular fact every member of Congress from Minnesota was either born or spent the early part of his life in Maine.

JOSIE MANSFIELD, according to Olive Logan, with her face "full of a beauty which has been fatal to herself and others," has left Paris and gone to St Petersburg.

SENATOR CAMERON, in his speech on the Salary bill, said: "These people in Washington always manage by their great skill and kindness and benevolence to get all that I receive."

AMONG the members of the provisional committee of the Irish Home-rule League are the following twenty members of parliament: Butt, Shaw, Henry, O'Connor, Don, French Blennerhassett, Digby, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Callan, Martin, Ronayane, M'Carthy, Downing, Smyth, Browne, Redmond, Deasc, Ryan, Synan, Delahunty.

THE possible candidacy of Newton Booth, United States Senator elect from California, for the Presidency is being canvassed by politicians. He is comparatively a young man, of brilliant talents, unsullied reputation, and the has prestige of success. Much more unlikely things have occurred than his election to the first office in the gift of the American people.

HATTIE LAMBRA, of Meridan, three years old, seems to be a very fragile child. Some time ago she broke one of her arms, and after it had been set and was getting strong again, she fell and broke it again. That arm was allowed to get entirely well, but in a few days she fell and broke her legs, and she had hardly recovered from that injury when she fell again and fractured her uninjured arm.

A DAUGHTER of Colonel J. Ross Snowden, late Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of this State, was drowned Tuesday afternoon, while skating on a pond near her father's residence, in the vicinity of Schenck's station. When she broke through the ice a number of gentlemen rushed to her rescue, but the surface gave way all around the unfortunate young lady, preventing further attempts to assist her. Miss Snowden was only sixteen years of age.

HUMOROUS.

A RELIGIOUS paper says the only wages not reduced in panic times is those of sin.

EPITAPH for the Siamese Twins: "They were one in life, and in death they were not divided."

THE New York *Mail* states positively that the Siamese Twins were "much attached to each other."

WHEN a Milwaukee paper remarked, recently, "The lilac bushes are budd ng," a reader said excitedly, "You lilac Satan."

A WAG having married a girl named Church, says he has experienced more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever did before.

THE panic is hardly felt among the boys of Oswego, as many of them receive pennies for going to bed before dark Sunday nights to be out of the way of the young men expected.

A GENTLEMAN, who should have known better, remarked in our hearing yesterday, that he supposed additional Waite will hereafter be given to decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

TWO Irishmen were in prison—one for stealing a cow and the other for stealing a watch. "Hullo, Mike! and what o'clock is it?" said the cow-stealer to the other. "An' sure, Pat, I havn't my timepiece handy, but think it is about milking time."

THE Troy *Whig* infringes on the patent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and says:

"Bring out the crape and toll the knell;
She's dead—a lovely Lockport belle;
Her stomach failed away to get
With ninety oysters on a bet."

"How do you like the clam song?" asked an old lady of her daughter as they stepped into the street after a popular concert. "Clam song!" exclaimed the young lady in astonishment, "why, what do you refer to, mother?" "Why, the first song she sang." "Oh, you mean 'Shells of the Ocean,' don't you, mother?" "Well, yes," said the old lady, "I do think that was it; it was some thing about clams, anyhow, and you know I do like to them so well."

AN INDIAN named Squatting Bear came into Omaha the other day, and while he was in a condition of intoxication somebody induced him to go in and take a Turkish bath. The next day he went home. As he approached the camp a squad of Indians in bed at him and began to shoot arrows into him and hack him with their tomahawks. He yelled for them to stop, and asked them what they meant by treating him in that manner. He declared that he was Squatting Bear. They received his statement with derision. But as he insisted upon it they took him to his wigwam to see what his squaw had to say about it. That amiable woman instantly darted at his hair and began to fumble among it with a carving-knife, while his dog bit a coffee-colored chop out of his left leg. They then took him away and killed him. It was the first wash he had had since 1827, and it was too much for him. His fate affords an impressive warning against the folly of a sudden change of habits. Let our readers who have not used soap since 1827 beware how they begin the practice now.—*Max Adeler.*

Gold in Iowa.

THE Jasper county *Liberal* says the mining discoveries of Dr. Adams, of Newton, are no longer a secret. It must be nearly a year since the Doctor discovered gold deposits on the land of Mr. Trussel, ten miles northwest of Newton, in Sherman township. The precious metal was found both in quartz and in the wash, and the score of specimens obtained have been pronounced pure gold. Dr. Adams says he has submitted his specimens to assayists at Iowa City and Davenport, and that they pronounce them all right. He has therefore associated with him a company of old miners, mostly living at present in Illinois and other States, and they propose in the Spring to go to mining in good earnest. There is also said to be vein of lead, with a breadth of 100 feet so far ascertained, the secret of the location of which the Doctor is not yet prepared to divulge.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-fifth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake ruptures for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge if the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

Gents' Neckties, Scarfs and Bows
COLLARS, CUFFS, WRISTBANDS,
Linen Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.,
White Shirts, Colored Shirts,
New Pattern Chintz Shirts,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Ladies' Department!
NEW HATS AND FONNETS,
BONNET SHAPES in Latest Styles
TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.
HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
Laces, Ruffling, Plaiting,
Ruchings, &c, &c.
LISLE and KID GLOVES
Lawn, Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs, Entirely New.
Jet and Gold Jewelry
ORNAMENTS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.
Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.
CALL AND SEE
Our 12½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 15 cent Dress Goods.
Our 18½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 20 cent Dress Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.
All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.
Special Bargains,
At 8c. Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c. Wide Shooting Flannel.
At 12½c. Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c. some of the Best Prints.
At 18½c. Good Style Cloth Repps.
At 25c. Wide Merino Flannels.
At 50c. All Wool Colored Merinos.
Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets.
To close out at very low prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaks stock wholesale and retail.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, P

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
A. T. Dewalt, J. Smith,
Frank Kobus, Jno. W. Bates,
M. W. Sackett, Saml. A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havelotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1874.

A sign of the gradually increasing activity in business was the increased demand, apparent yesterday, for money. The inflow of money to the banks was in proportion to the demand, so that the banks are entirely able to meet all the demands made upon them. It is thought that this tendency will continue until the full activity of Spring comes, and business and money assume their normal condition. There has been, during the week, a tolerably active market in local stocks and bonds, and parties dealing in real estate are busy at work laying plans for the Spring business. There promises to be a moderate activity in real estate, but as yet prices remain comparatively undefined, and some time must elapse before the usual tone of the market is restored.

The forty-eight national banks of the city of New York have an aggregate capital of $69,235,000, on which they reported aggregate net profits on the 26 h ultimo of $32,796,000, being an increase of this item as reported September 12, 1873, of $647,000. The loans and discounts by the December exhibit were $181,428,000, a decrease on that of the previous September of $17,756 400. The cash items and bank notes were $8,042,600, an increase of of $1,672,900; the specie, $19,691,000, an increase of $5,096,700; the legal tenders, $88,902,400, an increase of $6,286,400. The September exhibit is before the panic, and that of December about three months later. The inference strength in so short a time is very surprising, and shows the generally healthy condition of the national banks.

The Philadelphia banks show a healthy condition,—all but two retaining the full surplus on hand before the panic, and two showing an increase.

The stock market was dull and irregular during the early part of the day, but at noon there was a slight recovery, the firmness of the market being maintained the balance of the day.

The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that there will be no increase of the public debt, should exert a favorable influence on the price of stocks and the activity of trade. It does indicate greater activity in imports, which implies a better run on active Spring trade.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Gold closed at	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	115¼	115¾
Do., do. 1881.	113¾	113¾
" 1868	113¾	113¾
5-20—1864.	110¾	110¾
" 1865	117¼	117¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114	114
Currency 6's	118¾	118¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	103¾
Erie	47	48¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾
St. Paul	47¾	48¼
Do. preferred	74¾	75¼
Michigan Southern	79¾	80¾
Do. Central	81	81
North Western Common	57¾	57¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Rock Island	104¾	105
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegrap	77¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	30¼
Union Pacific	34¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash	83¾	84
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	103	107
Adams Express	93¾	94¾
American Express	69¾	70
U. S. Express	68¾	68¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	51	49
I. C.	100	100
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 57 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of native stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	47¾	47¾
Reading	26¾	26¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120	120
Oil Creek	16¾	15
Lehigh Valley	59	58¾
Central Transportation	33¾	33¾
Empire do.	50	51
A. V. R. R.	93	89
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾

New York, January 23, 1873.

Money was very easy at 3@4. The imports of dry goods for the week were $2 291 642. The customs receipts amounted to $405,000. Sterling was rather weak at 483¾ for sixty days and 486¼ for sight. Gold closed at 111¾, after selling at 111¾. The carrying rates were 5 and 6. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $143,000. The clearings were $44,000,000. Governments were quiet and firm. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull and weak in the forenoon. Late in the day the market was buoyant on the settlement of the L. S. Shore railway with the Union Trust Company, and prices advanced ½ to 1¾ per cent, with Lake Shore leading the list, and Western Union, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail next in point of interest. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 97 000 shares, of which 18 000 were Western Union, 21,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Pacific Mail, and 25,000 Lake Shore.

Government securities.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 113¾; 5 20's, '64, 116¾; do. '65, 117¾; do. new, 116¾; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 114; Currency 6's, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 80; do. new, 79¾; Virginia, new, 47; do. old, 43; North Carolina, new, 18; do. old, 28¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 71; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 27; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69¾; American Express, 69¾; United States Express, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 71; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 118; Michigan Central, 86; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Northwestern common, 56¾; do preferred, 72¾; Rock Island, 105; New Jersey Central, 99¾; St. Paul 48¾; do. preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Wabash, 34¼; do. preferred, 51; Chicago & Alton, 107; do preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 76¾; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama, 114¾; Illinois Central, 100; Cumberland, 83½; Central Pacific, 95½; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101¾; Union Pacific, 35¾.

LONDON, January 23—5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three month's bills is 3½ per cent, which is ¾ below the bank rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £44 000. Consols: Money 92@92⅝; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s '65, 108¾; do '67, 108¾; 10 40s, 105¾; new 5s, 102¾; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 58f 15c.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—5 20s '62, 98¾.

Buffalo as a Live Stock Market.

Buffalo claims now to be the very best market in the country for buying and selling live stock, and the claim is supported by the local journals in an imposing array of figures, showing the immense trade transacted during 1873. The business of the year was prosperous beyond precedent, and this, too, notwithstanding the unfavorable influences of the autumn panic. The following comparisons are to the point:

	1872.	1873.	Increase.
Cattle	$642,138	$779,81	$37,672
Sheep	729,609	868,748	139,139
Hogs	1,663,000	1,45 .1.9	242,289
Total	$2,855,638	$2,435,943	$580,070

The total receipts of all descriptions of animals during 1873 was 3,305,916 head, against 2,725,731 showing an increase of 577,248 head for 1873. The estimated total value of the receipts is $47,51,,958, against $45,214,000 last year.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady—Ohio at 1 ialian $1.68@1.70; western No. 1 $1.55@1.56. Corn: Southern white weak and 1@2c lower; mixed western 84@85c. Oats weak; western 56@57c. Provisions strong and unchanged. Whisky $1.01.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 23, 1874.

Trade in produce circles is moderately active, and notwithstanding the demand as a general thing, is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair business being done in the aggregate. Butter and Potatoes seem to be more sought after than anything else, and the inquiry for Dried Fruit is increasing, and with limited supplies, prices are still and advancing. The grocery trade continues fairly active, and grain dealers report a good demand, and that, too, at hardening prices.

APPLES—Sales at $2.50@3.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice—the latter is considered an outside price.

APPLE BUTTER—@9 ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market is quiet and unchanged. $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c.

BUTTER—In better supply, the receipts within the past couple of days having been unusually large, but as yet there is no accumulation of stock to better 27@30c. Prices are still sustained: prime to choice, 28@30.

COUNTRY LARD—@20 ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—@3.50 ₱ bbl. in a regular way at 10@12 ₱ bri, according to quality.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted in jobbing lots at 15@15½, and New York at 15½@16.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples continue in good demand, and prices are still tending upward. We now quote at 5@5½ for Sliced, and 3½@4 for Quartered. Peaches also in light supply and very firm, halves, 13@14; peeled, 22@23. Blackberries, 14@15. Pitted Cherries, 23@24. Raspberries, 30@32.

EGGS—There is no improvement in the demand, and while the market continues dull prices remain about quotable change; fresh, 23@25; stocked, 15@18.

FLOUR—The market is generally reported quiet, but prices are firm. We note the usual Spring wheat flours, $7.50@7.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.75@8; white, $8@8.50. Rye Flour, $5@5.75.

GRAIN—There have been arrivals of Wheat recently of any consequence, with the exception of that consigned to and owned by the mills, in consequence there is little or no offering of it in this market; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at $1.8@1.85 for good to prime red winter, and $1.75@1.80 for white. Corn scarce and very firm but not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 83@85 as to quality. Bar Corn is generally held at 90@95, and even at these late last autumn prices were still low enough for a good speculative turn. Those dealers are now reaping the reward of their sagacity, and pocketing one hundred to two hundred ₱ cent on their investment. When an investment of ten thousand dollars brings back thirty thousand in such a bad business as he is, but it is an exceptional instance, and may not occur twice in a life time. The great difficulty in carrying over Corn from one season to another is to keep it sweet, from one season to another, is to keep the larvae which is deposited by insects during the process of drying—especially in sun dried fruit—from germinating and causing the fruit to become worthless. The Shuck has been found to answer perfectly that purpose, but it is nevertheless beneficial to all dried fruit consumers. The demand now for those articles is active, probably more active than the large holders anticipated, and with stocks concentrated in few hands, the prospect is good for a still further advance; still the general impression seems to be to meet the demand quite free ly, but of course it is natural to obtain the best prices possible.—Cin Price Current.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 23, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; sales of choice extra spring, fresh, at $6.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and market firm; No 1 spring Chicago $1.24½; Northwest $1.25; No 2 do $1.23¼ spot; $1.23¾ seller February; $1.27 seller March; No 3 do $1.17½; rejected $1.13@1.17¼. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 37½c spot; 37¾c bid seller February; 39c seller March; 35½ bid seller May; new No 2 5½; rejected old 32½@33c; new 29@30c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 41¾c cash; 41¾c seller February; 42½@42¾c seller March; 43¾c seller May; moderate demand; No 2 fresh, 32c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 1 spring $1.38@1.40; No 2 $1.36@1.39.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dressed, quiet and weak at 8 10@8 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices nave declined. Packed $15.50 seller February; $15.75 seller March; $16.75 seller April. Lard fair demand; prices weak and lower; $9 85@9 90 seller February; $9 40 seller March. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $9 05@9 10 seller February; $9 40 seller March. Bulk meats in moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7½c; short clear 7¾c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 6½c; short rib middles 7½c; short clear 8½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 95½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 16¾; Orleans 16¾; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000; futures closed easy; sales of 39,400 bales; January 15 3 16c; February 15 9-32@15 5-16c; March 15 13-32@15 7-16c; April 15 15-32@15 9-16c; May 15 19-32@15 23-32c; June and July 15 27-32@15 31-32c; August 15 31-32@16c; September 16 1-32@16 1-16c; October 16 5-32@16 7-32c; November 16 9-32@16 11-32c; December 16 13-32@16 15-32c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, receipts fair and market firm; No 2 white Western spring $1.50; No 2 red winter $1.49; No 1 white Michigan $1.55; No 1 red winter $1.52; No 1 amber Iowa $1.53; No 2 red winter, January $1.49@1.49½; seller February $1.49½@1.49¾; seller March $1.49¾@1.50; seller April $1.50@1.50½; seller May $1.51@1.51½; seller June $1.52@1.52½; seller July $1.53@1.53½; seller August $1.54@1.54½; seller September $1.55@1.55½; seller October $1.56@1.56½; seller November $1.57@1.57½; seller December $1.58@1.58½. Corn, receipts fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 53½c; No 2 yellow 54½c; No 2 white 55½c; seller February 53½c; seller March 53¾c; seller April 54½c; seller May 55½c; seller June 56½c; seller July 57½c; seller August 58½c; seller September 59½c; seller October 60½c; seller November 61½c; seller December 62½c. Oats, receipts fair and market firm; No 1 white 46½c; No 2 white 45½c; No 1 mixed 44½c; No 2 mixed 43½c; seller January 43½c; seller February 43½c; seller March 44½c; seller April 45½c; seller May 46½c; seller June 47½c; seller July 48½c; seller August 49½c; seller September 50½c; seller October 51½c; seller November 52½c; seller December 53½c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; new mess $16.50@16.75; prime mess $14; prime $13.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; pickled bellies 8½c; pickled shoulders 6½c; pickled hams 11½@11¾c. Middles firm; long clear 8¾c; short clear 9¼c; long clear January 8½c; February 8½c; March 8¾c; April 9c. Lard dull; prime steam 9 05@9 10c; kettle 9½@9¾c. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude 10½c; refined 18½c. Whisky steady at 95c. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 55@56c. Eggs dull and unchanged. Wool quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Rio dull and unchanged; cargoes 16½c; job lots 17c. Sugar dull at yesterday's prices; refined 10½@11c for hards; 10¼@10½c for soft A; 9¾@10c for standard A; 9½@9¾c for white extra C; 9¼@9½c for extra C; 9@9¼c for yellow; 8¾@8¾c for off A; 8½@8¾c for mixed; 8¼@8½c for coffee C. Molasses dull and unchanged; New Orleans 68@72c. Rice dull and unchanged; Carolina 8@8½c; Louisiana 6½@7½c. Tallow quiet and unchanged; prime city 8½c. Rice bran dull and unchanged at 1½@1¾c. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged; cotton ½d; flour 2s; wheat 7½d; corn 6½d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Cotton dull and prices nominal at 15½c. Flour dull and prices drooping at 4@5c. Corn quiet and weak at 40@41c. Oats quiet and weak at 36@37c. Barley in fair demand and nominal; firm; spring $1.35; fall $1.56. Coffee in good demand and prices advance ¼c. Sugar unchanged. Egg quiet but unchanged. Butter: demand fair and market firm; choice; demand fair and market firm at 30@32c. Cheese: demand fair and market firm; choice 15@15½c; prime 14½c; good 13½c. Bulk strong and unchanged; shoulders 6½c; short rib sides 7½@7¾c; clear sides 8½@8¾c. Bacon: demand light and market firm; shoulders 7½c; short rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9½c. Sugar cured hams 11@12c. Lard quiet and weak at 9½@9¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 95c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 white $1.45; No 2 white $1.40; No 1 red $1.40; No 2 red $1.35. Corn: market steady with a moderate demand at 70c. Oats: market steady with a moderate demand at 37½@38c. Coffee: demand fair; Rio 16@17c. Sugar: demand fair; C at 9½c; A at 10½c. Whisky: demand fair at 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.50. Corn: demand fair and market firm; white and No 2 mixed 38½c; rejected 37½c. Oats dull and prices declining; high mixed cash and seller January and February 34½c; seller March 35½; seller February 33½; low mixed new 32c; no grade, new, 30@c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.28; No 2 do $1.24; seller February $1.24¾; seller March $1.27¾. Corn: demand very active and firm; No 2 regular; No 2 mixed at 38½; Rye dull and market is settled at 78½. Barley: steady and in moderate demand; No 2 at $1.35.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Flour quiet; wheat and unchanged. Wheat very weak at $1.60@1.63. Corn is quiet and unchanged; old mixed 53@53½c. Oats dull; State and western 37@38c. Petroleum has an advancing tendency; refined 18½c; crude 10½c. Whisky nominal at $1.01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 23.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 1 red held at 1 48; No 2 do $1.43. Corn in good demand; high mixed 37½c. Oats quiet at 31½c; white; No 1 State; 32c; No 2 do. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Cotton dull and market unsettled; ordinary 15½c; good ordinary 15¾; strict low middling 14½@14¾c; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Beeves: receipts to-day 1,200, making 17 000 for the week, against 20 091 for same time last week; nothing coming in live; no sales to-day, with saw sales at 6½@7½c for city, 6½@7c for western.

BUFFALO, January 23.—Cattle: receipts 857; total for the week 3,177; for the week 2 800. The market closes lower at yesterday's prices; there will be about 30 cars to be forwarded next week, and the balance will be shipped east in first boats. Hogs: receipts, including receipts of last week, 6,000; total for the week 12 600 for the same time last week; market is weak 5 m; Yorkers $5.25@5.62½; heavy hogs $5.12½@5.25; but few good hogs selling; light, thin at ex amindant.

ALBANY, January 23.—To-day's cattle market opened with a full attendance and corresponded with the 1 was only when a reduction of ¼ cent was made that sales could be effected. The average quality was about the same as last week. The receipts were 419 cars against 291 last week. The best sold in the market this week, average 5@5½c; fair to good 4½@5c; receipts now by the time they are at market not fully 50 per cent of all grades, with a downward tendency, the quality is about like a one as last week; common to fair 4@4½c; fair to good 5½@6c; extra 6¾. Lambs, but few received.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Wool strong and in better demand; sales reported: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces and above 30@32c for extra; 28@30c for medium; 25@27c for coarse; 30@32c for X; medium 32@35c; coarse 30@32c; combing washed 42@45c; unwashed 32@35c; coarse and medium combing; 30@32c for unwashed; 38@42c for delaine and unwashed; 30@32c for coarse and medium; 42@45c for extra; medium pulled 42@45c; No 1 and super pulled 50@55c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Business was generally quiet to-day with a tendency to be less. The market is becoming overstocked with heavy goods, and medium and white ground prints are selling fairly from first hands. Cotton clothing stripes are held at 9@9½c. Long cloths are quiet at 9½@10c; 4-4 sheetings 7½@8c; 3-4 do 6½@7c; 10-4 do 13@16c; 9-4 do 12@13c; 8-4 do 10½@11c; 7-8 do 9½@10c. Prints: Cochecos 5½@6c; Allens 6½@7c; Merrimacs 6½@7c; Pacific fancies 6½@7c; Hartfords 6½@7c; Portsmouths 6½@7c; Richmonds 6½@7c; Wamsutta 7½@8c; Eddystone 7½@8c; Freedom 7½@8c; Gloucester 7½@8c; Lonsdale 7½@8c; Merrimac 7½@8c; Pocasset 7½@8c; Shirting 6½@7c; Swift River 6½@7c; Warren 7½@8c; Washington 7½@8c; Waltham 7½@8

LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Encouragement for the Friends of Cheap Transportation.

An Anti-Female Suffrage Woman Before the House Judiciary Committee.

Fraudulent Practices in the Louisiana Senatorial Election Denied.

Correspondence on the Conflict in Texas.

Mr. Orton's Objections to the Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1874.

Cheap Transportation.

The passage of the bill to-day by the Senate extending and amending the act of the last Congress providing for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal, and throwing it open and free to commerce, greatly encourages the friends of cheap transportation here to hope that other national enterprises may be aided in some way by Congress before the close of the present session.

The Chief Justiceship.

The statement telegraphed from here, and published, that the Supreme Court Judges had united in a letter informing President Grant that if he should appoint one of their number Chief Justice, the others would not be jealous, is erroneous. No such letter was ever written.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1874.

The Conflict in Texas.

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 23, 1873.—Postmaster General, Washington D. C.—Hon. Richard Coke, recently elected, and his appointees, are in possession of the offices of Governor, Secretary of State and Adjutant General. Governor Davis and his appointees claim that they have been illegally and by force dispossessed of said offices. Both parties claim the mail matter addressed to the same office. The conflicting claims present embarrassing questions, and in order that I may properly decide them, please say by telegram distinctly and positively to whom I shall deliver mail matter addressed as follows: First, Governor of Texas; second, Governor E. J. Davis; third, Executive Office; fourth, E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas.

(Signed.) H. B. KINNEY, Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23.—H. B. Kinney, Postmaster at Austin, Texas: After consultation with the President, the mail matter addressed to the Governor of Texas shall be delivered to Richard Coke, and all mail matter addressed to Governor E. J. Davis, or E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas, shall be delivered to E. J. Davis. Similar action should be taken as to the other State officers.

(Signed.) JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL, Postmaster General.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has recently been before the Senate Post-office Committee several times, the Hubbard telegraph bill being before them, concluded to-day his argument, maintaining the following propositions:

First. Congress has no right to pass the bill, because it would indirectly take private property for telegraph purposes without just compensation; and, furthermore, the passage of the bill would be a violation of a contract established between the Government and the telegraph companies now existing under the provisions of the law of 1866.

Second. If there were no constitutional objection, or any violation of the contract, it would be impolitic to adopt the Hubbard scheme contemplated by the bill, because it constitutes a partner-ship between the Government and a private corporation, to be conducted by both, official and private agencies operating at the same time, under which there is to be a division of expenses between the Government and the company, while all profits are to accrue exclusively to the latter.

Third. That whatever may be the faults of the existing telegraph system of this country, the scheme proposed affords no adequate remedy for them.

In this connection the fact was established, by abundant evidence from official documents, that the present average rate for messages in the United States is lower than in Europe for like dispatches, and that in this country business is conducted without any expense to the Government, while in Europe the annual deficiency raised by taxation upon the people amounts to several millions.

Mr. Orton, in reply to Mr. Hubbard's arguments, referred to the relations of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the Associated Press, and showed that there is no combination between them, that the Associated Press depends upon the Western Telegraph Company in no respect for its own monopoly, and that all other press combinations are offered the same terms as the Associated Press obtains; also, that the Associated Press is an independent agency for the procurement and distribution of news, and the Western Union Telegraph Company is an equally independent common carrier under the transmission on call for all who desire it, and that no establishment of a postal telegraph could affect the Associated Press in any way.

National Health Convention.

The National Health Convention adjourned *sine die* after adopting a report, including the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this council no measure could be presented for legislation more important in its result on the health and property of the American people than that of a properly regulated National Sanitary Bureau.

Resolved That this council do approve early legislation by Congress looking to the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau, and a committee is hereby instructed to prepare a suitable law to be introduced into the present Congress and to urge its adoption.

Resolved, That the members present be requested to communicate with the Senators and members of their respective States and districts, and urge upon them the importance of the proposed measure, invoking their earnest co-operation.

The members, by appointment, called upon the President, when A. W. Boardman, President of the Council, said: "Mr. President, we have come as a delegation of municipal boards of health from some of the principal cities of the Union, to whom it has been committed the important trust of the health of the people, the preservation of which constitutes a State. Our province is rather deeds than words, and so we merely desire to thank you heartily for your invitation to visit the head of the nation, and cordially to wish for you that best of blessings of health and long life."

The President replied: "Gentlemen, I am very happy to see you in the capacity in which you present yourselves. In your relations as an association of health boards, your objects are highly commendable and entitled to the consideration by all classes. It is not my province now to say more than to express my wish that your objects may be successful. Again I thank you for your visit."

Fraudulent Practices in the Louisiana Senatorial Election Denied.

Pinchback's friends deny that he made any confession to Senator Morton of fraudulent practices with reference to his election by the Kellogg Legislature. They said, in explanation of the recent conversation among those in search of the Louisiana case, that when Senator Morton introduced his motion to recommit Pinchback's case, the latter thought his chances for admission to the Senate jeopardized thereby, and that various statements and threats were given out, showing a disposition to turn on the Kellogg party. Now, however, Pinchback asserts his conviction that upon an investigation of his case, the Committee on Privileges and Elections will not find that charges against him are made out. He says he has been tendered the unanim us support of true Republicans of Louisiana, and that, thus fortified, he is determined to abide the issue before the Senate.

The Kellogg party, it is said, were somewhat hasty in their fears regarding a new election. They were surprised by the unexpectedness of Senator Morton's motion. That surprise being over, they now desire that Pinchback's case shall be brought out on its merits. They do not make a secret of his determination to favor a new election if he is defeated before the Senate by the efforts of certain white representatives of Louisiana.

An Anti-Female Suffrage Woman.

Mrs. Dr. Guthrie was heard before the House Committee on Judiciary to-day in opposition to the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. She held that the ballot in the hands of women would demoralize society, undermine the State, and tend to detract from the finer qualities of the sex, and consequently destroy woman's usefulness as a mother, wife and citizen.

This lady made several attempts to be heard in Lincoln Hall during the recent Suffrage Convention. She alluded to the fact, and thanked the committee upon concluding her remarks, for according her a privilege which had been denied by her own sex.

Nominations.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Daniel Mc Clure, of Pennsylvania, Colonel at Prague; Public Land Surveyor, Thomas O. Shapleigh, Register at Detroit, Mich.; Indian Agent, W. D Crothers, Indiana; Mescalero, Apache agency; William E Davis, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.; A. B Underwood, Surveyor of Customs at Boston. Postmasters—Samuel J. Burgee, at Marshall, Mich; Erastus W. H. Ellis, Gasted, Jad., and William B. Mason, Marietta, Ohio.

Amendments to the Bankruptcy Law.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary was engaged this morning in perfecting amendments to the bankruptcy law, which have already been reported, and which they expect to call up in the Senate for action some time next week.

Postal Telegraph.

Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to day concluded his argument before the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads in opposition to the Hubbard postal telegraph scheme.

The Duty on Silk.

A delegation of silk manufacturers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, with reference to the silk bill now before that committee. They want a uniform duty of sixty per cent. on silk and ribbons, and on fabrics of both silk and cotton combined. They ask such increase of duties to protect them from foreign competition.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1874.

State Warrants Still Missing.

Seven of the warrants stolen from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, about two weeks ago, are still missing. Some of them are for heavy amounts, but it is believed they will be received. The wife of Moore, one of the men charged with the robbery, has left the city. She says she married Moore on a short acquaintance, and did not know what he was.

Additional Clerks and Compensation.

Mr. Saulsbury submitted the following resolution on Tuesday, which was agreed to by the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate how much of the appropriation for additional clerks and additional compensation to clerks in his office (contained in the legislative, executive and judiciary act making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1873, approved May 8, 1872) has been paid under these heads respectively: that is, how much for additional clerk hire and how much for additional compensation; and that he likewise inform the Senate who received this additional compensation; at what rate per annum they were paid under its provisions, and what was the salary of these clerks respectively, as provided by law.

It is stated that quite a large number of $1,800 clerks have received, in all, $2,000 per annum, and it is quite notorious that several new offices have been created without any other authority. The whole matter needs overhauling.

It is also stated and mentioned the fact that many in the departments he e, though necessary, perhaps, during the war of the rebellion, are absolute sinecures now. The First, Second and Third Deputy Commissioners, Appointment, and five Chiefs of Division," in the Internal Revenue Bureau, should be abolished without further delay. The Commissioner and chief Clerks of Internal Revenue, if reasonably industrious, can transact all the business that devolves upon this Bureau. The Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, though a very worthy man, who has held the office these many years, could equally be abolished, and the tax payers' Treasury made three thousand dollars per year the better for it. The Second and Third Assistant Postmaster Generals, Second and Third Assistant Secretaries of State, and a large number of similar sinecures could well be dispensed with.

The Patent Convention's Recommendation.

The recommendation by the United States Patent Convention held in Washington on the 15th inst., and subsequently of the Patent bill No. 1040 House of Representatives, was not a hasty or unintelligent measure. That bill had been previously referred to an able committee, before whom parties had the opportunity to be heard. It was accordingly more or less modified on mature consideration, and in a manner that has met the approbation and concurrence of the Commissioner of Patents. The above vote of recommendation expressly recognized and referred to the bill in its main features as thus modified and reported by the committee to the convention.

Statistics Concerning Coffee.

Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has issued his report for August, 1873, which show that the quantity of coffee imported during the eight months ending August 31, 1873 was 50,872 199 pounds, valued at $7 506 136, and for the corresponding period of 1873 was 190,146 725 pounds, valued at $30,541 046. Has the enormous increase of the quantity increased the price?

Emigration Statistics.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ended December 31, 1873, 44,789 immigrants arrived at New York. Of this number 24 699 were males and 20 090 females. Under fifteen years of age, 11,223; of fifteen and under forty, 27 583; forty and over, 5,983; died on the voyage, 47.

Of the total arrivals, 7 523 were from England; from Scotland 1 292; Wales, 76; Ireland, 5,912; Germany, 21 487; Austria, 850; Sweden, 831; Norway, 297; Denmark, 672; France, 1,507; Switzerland, 783; Spain, 64; Portugal, 2; Italy, 1 913; Belgium, 67; Holland, 500; Russia, 209; Poland, 365; Hungary, 122; Finland, 21; Turkey, 12; Greece, 7; China, 4; Japan, 11; Canada, 28; Nova Scotia, 6; Newfoundland, 2; Mexico, 20; South America, 1; Brazil, 10; United States of Colombia, 1; Venezuela, 2; Chili, 1; Peru, 1; Buenos Ayres, 2; Cuba, 46; Porto Rico, 1; St. Croix, 18; Hayti, 1; San Domingo, 4; Jamaica, 10; Bonnacco, 2; Bahamas 1; Bermuda, 2; Malta, 1; Sicily, 30; Australia, 4; Prussia, 3, Armenia, 2; Africa, 1; Egypt, 1; New Zealand, 5; born at sea, 26.

DIAMOND.

NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Boarding of an American Brig by Spaniards

Plymouth Church to Stand by its Pastor.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK January 23, 1874.

Loss of the Steamer Relief.

The steamer Relief, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was lost on the 19th inst., on a voyage from Yokohama to Shanghai. The passengers, officers, crew, mails and treasure were saved. The vessel was small, and reported not worth more than $20,000.

Particulars of the Boarding of an American Brig by Spaniards.

Advices by mail from Havana give the particulars of the boarding of the brig Margaret, of and for New Orleans, by a boat of the Spanish gunboat Transcrip.

The log book reads: Saturday, January 10, at 3 A. M., while under short sail and waiting for daylight, bearing south by west, distance ten miles, was boarded by officers of a Spanish gunboat, who demanded a full account of the cargo, where from and whither bound. Papers of vessel and Captain, the latter being held in the cabin. On getting on deck the officers ordered the hatches to be taken off, which was promptly refused, and the Captain informed them that it could only be done under protest, which was done by the officers, who then returned to the ship. They remained thirty minutes on board the Margaret. The Captain says that they behaved very politely, and that the gunboat remained near him until almost daylight, when the Cap ain squared away and entered the port of Havana, and informed Consul General Hall of what had occurred. It is said that Admiral Scott wrote to the Spanish Admiral, inquiring why the act was committed, and informed the Admiral that he could not allow the boarding of a vessel under the American flag, it being clear that no suspicious craft would stand under shortened sail within a few miles of the principal port of the island. It is reported that the Spanish Admiral disavowed the proceeding of the commander, and sent a suitable apology to Commander Scott.

Meeting of Workingmen.

The mass meeting of workingmen, under the auspices of the German Freethinkers' Union, called for to night, was a failure. Under the advice of the police, the proprietor of the saloon where the meeting was to take place refused the keys of the hall. Workingmen to the number of 2 000 then proceeded to Turner Hall, where a short meeting was held, and a resolution passed authorizing a committee to engage Cooper Institute for the purpose of holding a mass meeting, and inviting all German societies to be present to protest against the action of the authorities at St. Paulus Hall on Monday night.

Plymouth Church to Stand by its Pastor.

Prominent members of Plymouth Church say the church will stand by its pastor, and that efforts to revive the old scandal will fall signally, and say to Dr. Buddington, and all who support him. "We desire no fellowship with you, neither will we allow you to sit in judgment upon us." On the other hand, it is reported that Plymouth church will voluntarily go back to the old mode and ask to have the Tilton exclusion considered an exceptional case, which will not occur again.

The study of Rev. Dr. Buddington has been robbed of several documents reported to bear on the case.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 167 995 bales; last year, 133,778; total receipts to date, 2 388 907; last year, 2 026 877. Exports during the week, 114 422; last year, 68,162; to all exports to date, 1 235 904; last year, 1,113 028. Stock at all United States ports, 795 357; last year, 569 658; stock at all laterior towns, 147 336; last year, 91,338; stock at Liverpool, 613 000; last year, 445 000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 319,000; last year, 265 000.

Irregularities at the Morgue.

The evidence in the Stiner inquest to day developed the alleged fact that diamonds to the value of $2,000 were on the person of Jacob Stiner when he was removed to the Morgue, but they are not among the effects sent to the coroner.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 24, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The barometer has risen rapidly in New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, with lower temperature, fresh to brisk westerly to northwesterly winds and clear or fair weather. The temperature has fallen in the Mississippi valley, and generally clear weather prevails in Kentucky and Missouri, and thence southward to the gulf coast. The temperature is below freezing in the lower lake region and thence southward to the Missouri valley. Partly cloudy weather, with westerly winds, prevails on the south Atlantic coast, and a light rain is reported from Florida. Decidedly cold and general clear weather prevails in the Northwest.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, fresh and brisk northeasterly to southwesterly winds, and in the northeastern portion of the latter fair weather will prevail, with lower temperature.

For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi river, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, light to fresh southerly, with lower temperature and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, colder and generally clear weather, with rising barometer and winds shifting to northwesterly.

For the lake region, continued high barometer, with cold and partly cloudy weather and variable winds.

For the Northwest, very cold and generally clear weather, with continued high barometer and northerly to westerly winds.

Cautionary Signals

continue at Cape May, New York, New London, New Haven, Woods Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—The steamships Tyrone and Caledonia, from New York, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

A Royal Wedding in St. Petersburg.

Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Marie.

A Grand Procession and Imposing Ceremony.

The British Parliament Dissolved.

RUSSIA.

The Royal Wedding.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized at one o'clock this afternoon. The day is observed as a holiday, and since early morn salutes were fired. The streets have been crowded with people, and the festivities will be continued several days. The city is gaily decorated, and will be illuminated on Saturday and Sunday nights. On Monday there will be a grand review in front of the Winter Palace of forty one battalions of infantry, thirty-nine squadrons of cavalry, and an artillery force of one hundred and forty guns. The weather is delightful and the sleighing excellent.

(Special to New York Herald.)

ST. PETERSBURG January 23.—The marriage ceremony of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Marie commenced at noon, in the presence of a vast assemblage of guests in the Winter Palace. The various galleries were filled with ladies sumptuously attired. The prevailing costumes were peculiarly Russian, the ladies being mainly in velvet and diamonds, and the men in uniform, with the exception of the American diplomatists. After assembling, the procession was formed with the Grand Equerries and Chamberlains and other officers of the court leading. Then came the Emperor, Empress, Imperial Princes and Princess, the Princess of Wales, Princess Imperial of Germany and Denmark, and Prince Arthur. Then the bride and the bridegroom, who wore the Russian naval uniform. The bride was splendidly apparelled in a long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a diamond coronet. Her train was borne by four pages. Then followed an immense procession, the imperial family, Princes, Princesses and court officials, the imperial family all wearing the uniform of the cuirassiers, the Prince of Wales a scarlet British uniform, the Prussian Prince Imperial that of an Austrian Colonel, while all were decorated with the Russian order of St. Andrew. The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet, with a diamond coronet and collar and pearl necklace. The Imperial German Princess was dressed in the same style. The Russian Princess' dress was of blue velvet and gold. Prince Arthur was in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, acting as one of the groomsmen, all of whom wore silver wedding favors.

The procession, upon reaching the Russian Church, was received by the metropolitan head of the Russian Church, the Holy Synod, bearing crosses and sacred vessels of the church. The Emperor conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming his station with the Empress immediately behind. Around the bridegroom stood Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes. The wedding rings, borne on golden salvers, were delivered to them, it being customarily by the Imperial Confessor, until placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom.

The magnificent chapel was illuminated with innumerable wax candles, the floor covered with a velvet crimson and gold carpet, and the pillars and altar covered with cloth of gold. The marriage ceremony was unique. In the absence of music, chants and intoned prayers were given. During the service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding those over the head of the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Zirgus that over the bride. The Imperial Confessor then said: "Thou servant of God, Alfred Ernest Edward, are crowned for this handmaiden of God, Marie Alexandrovna, in the name of the Father, the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Arthur, becoming tired of holding the heavy crown, was relieved. Then the epistle to the Ephesians, chapter v., 20th to 23d verse, was read. After the reading of the epistle was concluded, the Gospel of the marriage at Cana of Galilee was read. Then the crowns were removed. The marriage couple walked thrice around the raised dais, holding to the tip of the confessor's robe with one hand and a candle in the other.

After the conclusion of the ceremony the sacramental cup was brought forward, blest and partaken of by the bridal pair. The confessor presented the cross, which both kissed. The Deacon gave an eloquent admonition on the marriage duties. Afterwards a chant was sung by the choir—Glory to the Lord. The ceremony was then concluded with the benediction. Thus ended the great service.

The procession then slowly formed, proceeding to the Hall of Alexander for the Anglican service. Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, officiated. The hall was rather small. The walls were decorated with battle pictures. Dean Stanley, who during the solemnization of the Greek Church service wore a Protestant Episcopal D. D hood and gown, and who now appeared on the platform in a surplice, with the jewelled collar of the Order of the Bath around his neck, was assisted by two of the resident English clergy. The members of the English colony, including landlords and merchants, were gathered on the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them were Governor Jewell, the American Minister; Lord Loftus, the English Minister, and the officials of the diplomatic corps. Many Englishmen in scarlet uniforms were also present. Especially noticeable was the venerable Prince Gortschakoff, surrounded by the leading members of the Russian nobility. They gathered on the right side of the altar. The Episcopal chants were given by Russian ladies, clad in long crimson dresses. When the marriage procession entered the bride walked between her father and the bridegroom. Prince Arthur walked behind. The beautiful American wedding march, where from and whither bound, was performed by Dean Stanley, the Prince and Princess responding according to the form established in the Book of Common Prayer. The delivery of the final benediction, "God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, preserve and keep you," was especially impressive.

The service being concluded, Dean Stanley congratulated warmly the newly married couple. Several Roman Catholic dignitaries were present.

The bride looked earnest, sweet and fascinating. The bridegroom was grave and self possessed. The Princess of Wales was lovely, pale and delicate. The German Crown Princess looked healthy, the image of her mother, Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales was apparently on excellent terms with the German Prince, and the two looked extremely well.

During the ceremony in the English Chapel, the Empress of Russia, being a confirmed invalid, and much fatigued, sat down. She seemed overcome with emotion, holding a handkerchief to her eyes when the newly married couple came to salute her.

The ceremony being concluded, the crowd dispersed. There was a frightful rush on the stairways. The whole formed a wonderful mass of color—the decorations, the variegated uniforms, the splendid turbulent dresses of the Russian ladies, the Kabakai and Samarcend, and over all towered a big curvassier of the guard, with his silver helmet surmounted by golden eagles. Old General Kauffman, the Kaivan here, got entangled in the mass, but being recognized by the Crown Prince, was instantly rescued.

Much attention was paid by the Republican dignitaries to Governor Jewell and the members of his family, who are extremely popular. There was, of course, much criticizing of the bridegroom, and his reserved and somewhat massive features did not make a favorable impression. The affable bearing of the Prince and Princess of Wales elicited cheers from the populace.

On coming into the street the police were found driving the crowd and Cossack horsemen charging to and fro, clearing the way for the distinguished personages. The magnificent bell of the St. Petersburg cathedral is pealing during the day, with salvos of artillery of one hundred guns on the conclusion of the Greek ceremony. There was only a limited display of popular enthusiasm. An illumination of the public squares of the city takes place. This general service was one of splendid festivity, forming an extraordinary combination of ceremony, wealth, pomp and splendor. After the marriage rites there was a banquet at the palace, Miss. Adelina Patti singing, and subsequently a ball at St. George's Hall, winding up with a grand Russian polonaise by the members of the Imperial family and distinguished guests. At the conclusion of the ball the bridal couple were formally marched to the bridal chamber, accompanied by the Emperor and the officers of the court. The festivities were continued after the retirement of the happy couple, the Emperor being present.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Celebrating the Royal Marriage.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Flags are displayed upon all public and many private buildings in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, and other buildings of the royal family, are profusely decorated. Throughout England bells are ringing, and in nearly every church marriages are taking place.

Parliament Dissolved.

LONDON, January 24.—Parliament is dissolved by royal decree.

Gladstone issued an address to his constituents at Greenwich, asking for a re-election, and announcing that the Queen has been pleased to accept the advice of her ministers to dissolve the present Parliament immediately, and summon a new one to meet on the 5th of March, 1874. In his address, Gladstone gives as a reason for this measure that since the defeat of the Government upon the Irish higher education question by the concurrent efforts of the leader of the opposition and the Catholic prelacy in Ireland, the Government has not been possessed of sufficient authority to carry out great legislative measures. Its experience during the recess of Parliament has not indicated that any improvement in its position was probable. The relief of the opposition having refused to accept office on the defeat of the Government, and the Cabinet feeling that they have not the support which every ministry ought to enjoy, an appeal to the people is the proper remedy for such a state of things. The advantage of dissolution at the present moment is that the estimates are so far advanced that the Government will be able to frame a surplus of five millions sterling, with which it intends to abolish the income tax and to relieve local taxation. Among the matters likely to come before Parliament are the readjustment of the educational act, improvement of local government, and of the land, game and liquor laws. The address promises a large measure of relief from duties on articles entering into general consumption, and expresses the hope for a speedy assimilation of the county with borough franchise.

The Queen will probably hold a council on Monday, when the dissolution of Parliament will be formally proclaimed, and new elections ordered, which are to be completed in thirty-five days.

HOME NEWS.

Meeting To-Day.

The meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee will be held to-day at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Lincoln Club room. Its proceedings are likely to be interesting, and the result will certainly attract peculiar attention at this time.

Accident.

Captain John Johnson, a man seventy-four years old, a former steamboat builder, lost his life yesterday at the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, by putting his head into the elevator tower through a window and looking down, when the elevator came down and sheared his head off, leaving the headless trunk on the floor of the hall.

Water Committee Meeting.

The Water Committee of Councils held a meeting last evening, in their room in Municipal Hall. Messrs. S. F. Fulton, Chas. Negran, W. W. Thompson, J. D. Scully and Marker Rush, in conjunction with the Water Assessor, were appointed a committee to revise the water rents for 1874. Schedules of water rents from different cities were presented as a basis for the committee to work on.

Illegal Election.

Mr. W. B. Rodgers, Solicitor of Allegheny city, has decided that the election of a Physician to the Toombs, by the Police Committee, which recently took place, is illegal, and that that position must be filled by an election at a joint session of Councils. As a consequence, that body will, at its next meeting, be required to elect a physician to the Toombs, who will also act in the capacity of physician to the Health Committee.

Crushed By Cars.

Coroner McCallin last evening held an inquest on the remains of a man found horribly crushed and mutilated at Braddocks Field, on the Pennsylvania Railroad,. His body was in a condition entirely unrecognizable. No clue as to who he was, was elicited. A number of trains passed over him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The remains are at Williams' undertaking establishment, No 140 Fifth avenue.

Lecture by Major Frew.

Major William Frew will deliver his eloquent and popular lecture entitled: "Men for the Times" under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, February 3d. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the Building Fund of this church. The organization is finely organized, and is yet struggling under a debt which must be met immediately. We call upon their friends to purchase the tickets freely and that liberally a good and very worthy cause. Major Frew is one of our own citizens of whom we feel justly proud and his lecture is in many respects superior to those we are accustomed to hear. Tickets may be had at the U. P. Book Rooms, Ninth street, at the book store of Robert S. Davis & Co., or at S. B Floyd's, 856 Penn street, or from any of the members of the church.

Bill in Equity.

Yesterday the Attorney for James M. Reinhart and others filed a bill in equity in the District Court against Wm. C. Dodds. The complainants in the bill are James M. Reinhart, Charles S. Reinhart, Charles Miller and Laura Reinhart Miller his wife. They allege that upon the death of A. G. Reinhart, their father, his estate was left to them, and among other items was a lot of ground 20 by 89 feet at No. 205 Fifth avenue, which they have been in receipt of years to one Kerin who subsequently turned over his lease to Dodds. At the expiration of the lease Dodds remained on the property—four houses having been built thereon—and paid a yearly rental. Refusing to take possession the complainants warned him on January 14, 1874, and they allege that he now claims to own the houses which he had built and threatened to tear them down and take away the material. They contend that according to the terms of the lease all the buildings are to pass to the complainant were to remain at the expiration of his term of occupancy and so resist his claim and desire protection to their property. The case will be heard at the present term.

Closing of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Night Schools.

The closing exercises of the night schools of the second precinct of the Fourth ward of Allegheny city, were held last night in the hall of building No. 2, on Liberty street. Invitations had been issued and a fair number of the parents of the pupils and friends of the school were present. The exercises opened with a chant, and Rev. Dr. Buddington followed in a brief prayer. An hour and a half was then occupied by the pupils in declamations, dialogues, select reading, singing, tableaux, &c., some of which were very amusing and excited uproarious laughter. All the performances were very creditable, but the recitation of Scribner's Ride is worthy of special mention. For one so young the lad possess fine elocutionary ability. The singing, of which there happily was plenty, was unusually good, and drew forth many expressions of pleasure. The latter part of the entertainment was quite enjoyable, but the last half was equally so. The deft hands of the young lady teachers had prepared a supper made up of viands, both substantial and choice, in the gymnasium below the hall, and at the close the end of the hall was taxed to its utmost to hold the delicacies that had been brought to please the palate of pupil and parent. Half an hour or so was spent in putting these good things where they would do the most good, and even after the appetites of all had been satiated there was plenty left. Speeches were then called for and among the gentlemen who responded and made appropriate addresses were Deputy State Superintendent Negley, Superintendent Davis, Professors Morrow, Caldwell, Gambier, Rev. Robinson, Mr. R. C. Miller, and a number of others. This night school was under the charge of Professor S. A. Espey, who labored assiduously to bring it up as near as possible to his high standard, and in this he was successful. The success is best told in the words of Professor Curry, who said in his address that it was the best night school he ever saw. In this compliment the lady assistants of Mr. Espey must also share. About eleven o'clock the entertainment was brought to a close by the singing in full of the hall was taxed to its utmost to hold the delicacies that had been brought to please the palate of pupil and parent. Half an hour or so was spent in putting these good things where they would do the most good, and even after the appetites of all had been satiated there was plenty left. Speeches were then called for and among the gentlemen who responded and made appropriate addresses were Deputy State Superintendent Negley, Superintendent Davis, Professors Morrow, Caldwell, Gambier, Rev. Robinson, Mr. R. C. Miller, and a number of others. This night school was under the charge of Professor S. A. Espey, who labored assiduously to bring it up as near as possible to his high standard, and in this he was successful. The success is best told in the words of Professor Curry, who said in his address that it was the best night school he ever saw. In this compliment the lady assistants of Mr. Espey must also share. About eleven o'clock the entertainment was brought to a close by the singing in full of "America," and "God Save the Queen," after which the following letters addressed to the civil and mechanical engineers, and their replies to the same, were received and filed.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO MR. KENNEDY.

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1874.

To W. H. Kennedy, Civil Engineer:

DEAR SIR.—Desiring to be informed concerning the work in your department, your attention is respectfully directed to the following:

First: What amount of pipe has been contracted for, and what quantity has been delivered? State the contract price; also amount laid?

Second: What objects are sought to be attained by locating the reservoirs at two elevations?

Third: Does the relative proportions of Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill Reservoirs correspond with the relative wants of the consumers?

Fourth: What will the reservoirs cost when completed, and what amount of money has been paid the contractors for work done on each of the reservoirs; also what is the storing capacity of each?

An early reply to the foregoing will facilitate the workings of the Committee.

GEO. B. CHALMERS,
Chairman Water Committee.

REPLY OF ENGINEER KENNEDY.

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1874.

To Joseph L. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer:

DEAR SIR.—Desiring to obtain the fullest information concerning the affairs of your department, your attention is directed to the following:

First: What progress has been made upon the engines now building for the city.

Second: What is the relative capacity of the engines; also what is the estimated capacity of both the first and second pairs of engines compared with the present and prospective consumption.

Third: What is the difference in annual cost to elevate all the water required to Hiland avenue reservoir, instead of a portion to Brilliant Hill reservoir and part to Hiland avenue, as now contemplated.

Fourth: What, if any, advantages are to be derived from pumping all the water to Hiland avenue reservoir.

Fifth: Would the pressure from Hiland avenue reservoir burst the pipe in the lower parts of the city.

Sixth: What is the estimated storing capacity of the reservoirs and would you recommend pumping all the water to Hiland avenue reservoir?

Seventh: What is the character of the stone employed at the foundations of the new engine house?

Ninth: What depth did you excavate below the bed of the river?

Tenth: What is the character of the material upon which the foundation walls are placed.

Eleventh: Was it uniform?

Twelfth: Was any concrete or timber employed?

Thirteenth. Do you deem the foundations adequate to sustain the weight of the machinery?

Fourteenth: When will the foundations be ready for the machinery?

Fifteenth: What will the work cost per perch when completed; will it be less or more than the contract price.

An early reply to the foregoing will materially facilitate the labors of the committee.

GEO. B. CHALMERS,
Chairman of Water Committee.

MR. LOWRY'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, January 22, 1874.

To Geo. B. Chalmers, Esq., Chairman of the Water Committee.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of the 19th, I submit the following:

In reply to the first query I will state that the engines are about half completed. All the wrought iron, all the composition or brass work, and the greater portion of the castings for the first pair of engines are completed.

Three fourths of the forgings for the second pair are completed, and about one-half of the composition castings, and nearly one half of the iron castings have also been made. The work, I may add, has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Second: Both pair of engines, working in concert, will lift in each twenty-four hours 82,000,000 gallons of water to either Brilliant Hill or Hiland avenue reservoir, or about four times the estimated consumption, upon the completion of the work.

Third: When the daily consumption is 20,000,000 gallons, there will be an additional cost of $6,000 for fuel, the only additional expense. The present consumption is about 14,000,000 gallons in the summer months.

A PROPOSED CHANGE.

Fourth. In answering this query, I will refer you to the reasons set forth in my report submitted to the Board of Water Commissioners covering these points before the contracts were awarded. By pumping all the water to Hiland avenue reservoir, the cost of constructing Brilliant Hill reservoir would be saved, estimated at $250,000, which would also obviate the necessity of laying more than one pumping main for the present, an additional saving of $125,000. Also, by laying the pipes which convey the water to the city by way of Hiland, Centre and Liberty avenues (a shorter route than that at present proposed), there is a further saving of $225,000, making an aggregate saving of $600,000, the interest of which, at 7 per cent., would be $42,000. This would obviate the necessity of building a bridge across Haight's Run, and the opening of a mile and a half of new road along the side hill, over the top of which Hiland avenue would serve a better purpose than two smaller pipes, as at present, proposed by Hiland avenue and Butler street, deducting $6,000 increased cost of fuel, would leave a balance of $36,000 annual saving in favor of pumping all the water to Hiland avenue reservoir. Granting that so much as $100 000 has been expended upon the work that cannot be recovered, there would still remain an annual saving of the interest on $500,000, less the increased cost of fuel, $6,000, leaving a net saving annually of $29,000. By pursuing this plan, all danger arising from the slipping of pipes, as may occur along the side hill between Sharpsburg bridge and Negley's Run, may be avoided. By making Hiland avenue reservoir the sole reservoir, the storing capacity for the lower portion of the city would be doubled, namely—two days supply, while Brilliant Hill reservoir would only afford storage for three days. By this arrangement the water would have ample time to settle, and all danger arising from either foul or riley water would be avoided.

AVOIDING HIGHER OF OVER PRESSURE.

Sixth. All danger of the bursting of pipes from over pressure may be avoided by placing three or more properly constructed self acting valves to regulate the flow of water from the upper level to the lower part of the city, so as to give any desired pressure.

Seventh. The storing capacity of Hiland avenue reservoir is 119,000,000 gallons; that of Brilliant Hill 59 000,000 gallons.

Eighth. As the reservoirs are now arranged I would unhesitatingly recommend the abandonment of Brilliant Hill reservoir, and pumping all the water to Hiland avenue.

Ninth. All of the stone in the face of the walls exposed is of the best Freeport sandstone. Where not exposed to the weather, and immediately below the bed of the river, hard blue stone has also been employed.

Tenth. The excavations were carried to a depth of nineteen feet, nine inches, below the bed of the river. There is twelve feet of solid masonry below the valve chamber and pump seats.

Eleventh. The foundations rest upon a compact position in nearly about equal parts of gravel, sand, clay and shale, very solid, of uniform hardness (a strong man could scarcely drive a pick into it more than three or four inches), and weighing about 130 pounds to the cubic foot.

WHY CONCRETE WAS NOT USED.

Twelfth. No concrete or timber was employed for the following reasons: Concrete or timber is only employed where the bottom is not of uniform solidity or hardness. To substitute concrete weighing 110 pounds to the cubic foot, for timber weighing 50 pounds to the cubic foot, for material weighing 130, in my opinion, would have been a useless expenditure of time and money without any compensating advantages. Instead of concrete or timber, we used stone about thirty inches square, from two to three tons, laid in the best Louisville cement, giving an average bed from twelve to eighteen feet square.